FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO SALT II DEBATE POSTPONEMENT

Warsaw Notes Carter Request

LD041802 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] American President Jimmy Carter has asked the Senate to postpone its debate on ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The pretext for the move has been the Soviet Union's military assistance to Afghanistan granted under the friendship treaty between the two countries. Observers have pointed out that President Carter's action will delay in (?pronunciation) of the treaty, which is not only in the interest of the two signatories but of the whole world.

Prague Cites CPSU's Zagladin

LD041930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The consequences of President Carter's announced decision to defer ratification of the SALT II treaty is discussed by our permanent Moscow correspondent, Bohumil Horak:

The future of Soviet-American relations depends on the fate of the SALT II treaty. This is the view of two eminent Soviet foreign policy specialists, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, whom I had occasion to meet in recent days. In Moscow President Carter's step cannot be assessed other than negatively, as an act which cannot fail to influence Soviet-American relations.

It is recalled in journalistic circles here that reactionary circles in the United States have been doing their utmost for a number of months to thwart ratification of the SALT treaty in the U.S. Senate. They exploit all means for this purpose, ranging from pressure and playing on fears to delays in congressional deliberations. Soviet assistance to Afghanistan for these reactionary forces is a further welcome pretext to pursue these tactics of attacks on the SALT treaty.

However, the tactic is both unrealistic and without prospects because it is aimed against peace and security as well as against the interests of the American people themselves. After all, the SALT treaty is not needed only by the USSR--as Western propaganda likes to stress--but also by the United States and the entire peace-loving world. It is timely to recall the words of Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who replied to the question of a Soviet television viewer as to what would happen if the SALT treaty is not ratified by the American side: It would call into question the value of the United States as a partner in talks, the value of the signature appended to the SALT II treaty.

Budapest Commentary

LD042152 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Carter, the U.S. President, referring to the events of Afghanistan, has called on the Senate to postpone its debate on the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

The commentary which follows examines Washington's policy relating to the limitation of strategic arms and to detente generally:

With the postponement of the debate on the ratification of SALT Carter has now in essence affiliated himself with those forces which for years have been striving on the most diverse pretexts to obstruct the improvement of relations between the world's two leading powers and which attack the policy of detente (?at its foundations). The obstruction of the treaty's coming into force is in itself a serious attack against arms limitation and against political and military detente.

There are many signs, however, that this mood, reminiscent of the cold war, will set the basic tone for the coming months of U.S. foreign policy prior to the presidential elections, for in fact Carter has on this occasion also stressed that, let us quote: The SALT II treaty is in alignment with the interests of U.S. national security and of the whole world's security.

However, there are facts to prove that very influential Washington forces in reality care nothing for the interests of the whole world's security. They think that they can subjugate issues connected with the peace and security of the world to the tangles of U.S. domestic policy just as to [words indistinct] anti-Soviet organs.

It is worth recalling that in 1976 the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was the pretext for torpedoing the SALT treaty which was then, according to Washington opinion, 99 percent ready. What is more, President Ford, as it later became known, even deleted the expression "detente" from his political dictionary--upon mistaken election considerations. The parallel is obvious with Carter's present step, standing as he does likewise before an election campaign.

In any case, in past years the Washington standpoint has become even more crystalized, believing that SALT II is in Moscow's interest and that the United States will reward the USSR with it, in the case of satisfactory conduct. Just as this stance has gained ground in official Washington policy, those circles which reject all kinds of arms limitation and strive unequivocally to increase the arms race have also strengthened.

Only last year this was instanced by the hysteria aroused by the alleged Soviet combat units stationed in Cuba, the decision on developing the new type of MX missile system, the working out of the long-term arms program, the larger than ever increase of the U.S. military budget, the setting up of the so-called quick corps and the recently enforced NATO decision on the manufacture and deployment of Euromissiles. This series of events has now been capped by the removal of the SALT II ratification procedure from the agenda. Can this be reconciled with the interests of world security, of which Carter also spoke?

GDR's Kaeubler Comments

LD061946 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Our next commentary takes us to Washington. One of the United States' recent policy measures of the greatest impact on detente and security in the world was President Carter's announcement that the ratification of SALT II by the U.S. Senate would be postponed indefinitely.

Our Washington correspondent, Horst Kaeubler, looks at the background to this decision:

When the Senate returns from holiday to the domed capitol building in Washington in the second half of January, SALT II, on the instructions of the President, will not be ratified. Afghanistan is to blame, it is claimed here in Washington, for there being no SALT ratification. Hearing this is now causing great embarrassment in the country to the bourgeois opinion makers, for the question inevitably arises as to why the Senate did not ratify SALT II a long time ago. Why has the United States's top parliamentary body been postponing ratification of the treaty from month to month? Why did they want to delay the ratifications even until after the presidential elections in November, 1980? All those who, like Jackson, Nunn and company have always been opposed to bringing about arms limitation between the United States and USSR, have worked unceasingly toward a decision of this nature--removal of ratification from the Senate's agenda.

I think we all remember only too well why 7 years elapsed before SALT II, the treaty which limits the nuclear arms of the USSR and United States, was completed. As early as 1974, this treaty which could contribute so much to world peace could have gone into force. Was not the agreement 90 percent complete when Leonid Brezhnev and Gerald Ford met in Vladivostock? But President Ford high-handedly sacrificed the agreement because he thought he would win the elections with the help of anti-Soviet hysteria. That is U.S. responsibility for the peace of this world for you.

How much valuable time had to be wasted before completely new negotiations on the treaty could begin with the new Washington administration? Yet any advance in the Soviet-U.S. talks, however small, which raised hopes that an agreement on strategic arms limitation was drawing closer, drew grim resistance on the part of those people in Washington who did not want to come to terms with the military parity reached between the Soviet Union and United States. The U.S. public was disconcerted by allegedly secret information that the U.S. negotiating team was making inadmissible concessions which threatened U.S. security. A permanent specter was raised of the United States being pushed into second place by a militarily superior Soviet Union. It was drummed into Americans that without the Iranian monitoring stations, the United States was not in a position to control observance of SALT II. The Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was invented to block SALT II's ratification by the Senate. The antidetente group in the Senate blackmailed President Carter by saying that SALT II would only be ratified if the administration drastically increased arms expenditure for the next 5 years, decided on new weapons systems, such as the mobile MX missile, and deployed nuclear weapons for a NATO forward strategy in Western Europe.

It is true that President Carter has more than once stated that the United States would not be doing the Soviet Union a favor with SALT II, that the agreement is very much in U.S. interests. He affirmed only recently at a meeting of his party that he would never again have such a great opportunity to serve world peace as by allowing SALT II to go into force. Yet even major bourgeois papers in the United States could not help reproaching the White House for not doing anything to rescue the treaty from the attacks by opponents to SALT and help insure its ratification by the Senate. It was clear by December at the latest when President Carter announced the highest arms expenditure in U.S. history that SALT's opponents were very close to their goal of drowning the SALT agreement in a mass of new arms programs.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON AFGHANISTAN CONTROVERSY

UN Meeting Proposed

AU051439 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the instigation of the United States, a group of UN-member countries addressed a letter to the Security Council, proposing a meeting to discuss the situation in Afghanistan. Members of the Security Council are expected to discuss this proposal.

Carter Moves 'Crush' Detente

AU051941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] New York--U.S. President Carter has announced a series of measures directed against the Soviet Union. In this connection the New York DAILY NEWS stated that with one blow the United States has crushed all detente throughout the world. Here is BTA's New York correspondent Encho Mitov: These measures involve a drastic restriction of Soviet-American trade. At the same time, these measures totally prohibit Soviet fishing boats from sailing in U.S. territorial waters. Cultural exchanges are also restricted. Plans have been made to reduce the number of diplomatic personnel and Carter even threatened that a U.S. boycott against the Olympic games in Moscow could not be excluded.

Carter asked the Senate to indefinitely postpone the discussion and ratification of the SALT II treaty. That statement was immediately followed by debates saying it may become necessary to revise the military budget with the view of further increasing it.

All this creates an alarming and a serious situation that, as the New York TIMES admits, is leading toward a drastic cooling of Soviet-American relations. The DAILY NEWS, in turn, notes that such measures recall the cold war. Despite all this, as well as despite the statement about the drastic cooling of Soviet-American relations, the daily New York TIMES expresses the hope that the cooling will not be a permanent but temporary phenomenon.

'Facts' Examined

AU041917 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

["What Are the Facts?"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, January 4--by BTA political observer Dimitur Shishmanov: A noisy campaign has been launched in the West against the military assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Why this rage? What are the real facts?

Between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan there exists a treaty, signed on December 5, 1978. Article 4 of this treaty explicitly provides for such assistance. It was the duty of the USSR to honour its obligation under the Soviet-Afghanistani treaty. Treaties are concluded to be fulfilled. The Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in full complicance with Art. 51 of the UN charter as well.

There existed serious outside threat to the security and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which fully justified the request of the Government of Afghanistan for assistance by the USSR and for rendering such assistance. The Western media daily published and continue to publish declarations and appeals for armed incursions into Afghanistan by leaders of counter-revolutionary Afghan bands which have set up their headquarters in Pakistan.

Twelve special camps have been set up on Pakistan territory for organizing and training counter-revolutionary groups of Afghani feudal lords and other reactionaries. These groups are being trained by American and Chinese experts, armed by the USA and China and sent from Pakistani and Chinese territory into Afghanistan for diversionary and counter-revolutionary actions. In the special camps in Pakistan have been trained 15,000 counter-revolutionaries, a whole counter-revolutionary camp army for operations against the DRA.

Reliable information is on hand that an armed large-scale invasion into Afghanistan was prepared on Pakistani territory.

Long before the Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan, U.S. President Carter announced a programme for the establishment of an American "rapid deployment force" of 110,000 men for armed interventions in any country in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf on the unilateral decision of the U.S. administration wherever it seems that the American interests are threatened.

The intensified American military presence in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf is directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well.

A campaign is waged against the Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the U.S.A. for which intervention in the home affairs of other countries, including through armed interventions and imperialist wars, is a constant practice in politics. Against the Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan a campaign is launched by China, which not long ago like a bandit with its troops invaded the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Against this assistance are waging a campaign the principal allies of the USA in NATO, the former colonial empires which do not miss any opportunity to intervene in the home affairs of their former colonial possessions which are independent countries at present.

The ultimate objective of the concerted actions of world imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and internal reaction in Afghanistan is obvious. To do away with the acquisitions of the April revolution and put Afghanistan again under the oppression of feudalism and under imperialist dependence, to turn Afghanistan into a manoeuvering ground against the Soviet Union and to include it in the system of American military bases for preparing aggression against the Soviet Union.

This was what called for the change in Afghanistan, the request by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of assistance from the USSR and the giving of this assistance.

Review of Historical Background

AU042050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The current events in Afghanistan offer me the opportunity to remind you that the development of Soviet-Afghan relations in the diplomatic, trade and cultural sectors have a 60-year old tradition.

In one of its very first decrees, the Soviet Government abolished the Anglo-Russian agreement, signed between tsarist Russia and the British Empire, and thus recognized the right of Afghanistan's sovereignty.

On 28 February, 1919, Afghanistan declared its independence. Afghanistan's independence was not recognized by a single bourgeois state. On 27 March 1919, the Soviet Government was the first in the world to officially recognize the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

In the spring of 1919, the British colonizers began the third Anglo-Afghan war. The advance of the Red Army in Turkestan facilitated the struggle of the Afghan people against British colonialism. In September 1919, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan established official diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors.

On 28 February 1921, the first friendship agreement was signed between the two countries. The reaction of the imperialist world was hostile.

In December 1978, under the conditions of the changes that occurred in Afghanistan as a result of the April revolution, a new agreement of friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation was signed with the Soviet Union. An important part of that agreement is the passage indicating that the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in the spirit of their traditional friendship and good neighborliness, will undertake adequate measures for insuring the security and independence of the two countries.

Intensified Action Against Afghanistan

AU051546 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Along with other manuevers, the actions directed against the Afghan revolution are being intensified.

In Washington the following question is being discussed: What type of weapons should be sent via Pakistan to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries? CIA agents are training the rebels in weapons handling as well as in organizing terrorist actions and [word indistinct].

In implementing these plans as regards Afghanistan, the United States is continuing to look for allies. In this light we must consider the visit of Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, to Beijing, where the discussion of the Afghan situation will take a most important place in the forthcoming talks.

At the same time in Washington, U.S. President Carter, after postponing the SALT II debates, announced measures which are likely to produce a restriction in cooperation with the United States in the economic, political and cultural sectors. The announced measures jeopardize the successes recently achieved in the sector of detente.

Telegram From Karmal

AU051947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Babrak Karmal, leader of Afghanistan:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as on my own behalf, I express my sincere and friendly gratitude for the greeting message that the esteemed comrades sent me on the occasion of my appointment to the post of general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I assure you that the militant people of Afghanistan are successfully defending the great achievements of the glorious April revolution in the construction and in the progress of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I am convinced that the fraternal and friendly relations, as well as the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, will develop to the benefit of our two peoples and for the sake of consolidating peace throughout the world.

UN Envoy Disapproval

AU061918 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 6 Jan 80 AU

["Against the Attempts at Interference"--BTA headline]

[Text] New York, January 6 (BTA correspondent)--Taking a stand on the so-called question of the situation in Afghanistan, the permanent representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, expressed the decisive disagreement of the Bulgarian Government with the examination of this question by the Security Council and with the attempts at pushing the United Nations towards interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Absolutely nothing can justify the fact that the Security Council has been compelled to hold a debate on the internal situation in a country, member of the United Nations, although the categorical objections of its legitimate government have been submitted to the United Nations, Mr Yankov stated.

Speaking at the meeting of the Security Council which today continues the provocative debate, the representative of Bulgaria emphasized the conviction that "it is a much more suitable role for the United Nations to help the efforts of the Afghan people and not to become participant in an hysterical campaign orchestrated by those who should like to divert world attention at present from another crisis against which they come up in the same area.

The attempts within the framework of this campaign at using the United Nations for a return to the atmosphere of the cold war not only harm the prestige of the organization but may lead to a still further kindling of the already dangerous situation in that area."

Indicating the unseemly role of Pakistan as a manoeuvering ground for attacks against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mr Yankov pointed out that in the serious situation that had been created the Afghan Government exercized its legitimate right stemming from its sovereignty, to resort to measures on individual and collective defence which is recognized by all international law and is embodied in the UN Charter.

"Proceeding from its principled stand on the question," Mr Yankov concluded, "my government decisively opposes the attempts at involving the United Nations and the Security Council in particular in the moves aimed at complicating the difficult situation in Pakistan [as received]."

UN, U.S. Continuing Action

AU0709l9 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The UN Security Council continues its debates on the artificially created Afghan issue, despite the determined protest of that country's government. Beijing and Washington are drawing ever closer together as a result of the events in Afghanistan.

Harold Brown has called for the coordination of political and military actions in rendering assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

At the same time Egypt is preparing an air force base which will be used by the United States to increase its military presence in the Middle East and central Asia. The U.S. administration has decided to keep a fleet in the Indian Ocean permanently.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM KURDISH TOWN

AU051552 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] After several months of bloody fighting, followed by negotiations with representatives of the central power, the Kurds have succeeded in persuading the Iranian Government to withdraw detachments of the Islamic Revolution Guard from the town of [name indistinct]. An agreement consisting of six points was announced. The agreement, signed by the Kurdish authorities and the governor general of the province, declares that the local population will take care of (?security and law and order).

In the meantime, negotiations on the autonomy of the Iranian province of Kordistan are deadlocked and it is not known whether the agreement in [name indistinct] town will exert a positive effect upon these negotiations.

RADIO REVIEWS IRANIAN SITUATION, WALDHEIM VISIT

AU041723 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim left Tehran this morning. Waldheim was in Tehran to hold discussions with Iranian leaders on the U.S. hostage situation in Tehran. Last night Waldheim had talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and attended a session of the Islamic Revolution Council.

At the same time, it was announced in Washington that military maneuvers will be held in the northeastern United States. The exercise will simulate the transfer of U.S. troops to a country with rich oil deposits.

These maneuvers, scheduled to take place at the beginning of February 1980, are part of the U.S. administration's trend toward intensifying military pressure against Iran. As the U.S. press notes, the United States has concentrated a powerful naval squadron near the shores of Iran and is now feverishly seeking bases in some Middle East countries in order to make use of them should the transfer of considerable contigents of U.S. troops to Iran become necessary.

In order to mask its aggressive policy toward Iran, which represents a threat against other countries in this area as well, Washington started a noisy propaganda campaign about the existence of some alleged Soviet threat against Iran. Such provocative and absolutely false assertions were recently made by representatives of both the White House and the State Department.

CORRECTION TO ZHIVKOV FRIENDSHIP RALLY SPEECH

The following correction to the item entitled "Zhivkov Friendship Rally Speech," published in the 11 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2, should be made:

Page C 5, fourth paragraph, last line should read: ...5-year plan. (stormy applause) The BCP Central Committee is confident that the workers' collectives, the economic, state and scientific cadres and our entire heroic and industrious people will invest their entire wisdom, talent, forces and skill in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan and properly greet the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state. Comrades, within a few...

CORRECTION TO CHERNENKO FRIENDSHIP RALLY SPEECH

The following corrections to the item entitled "Chernenko Friendship Rally Speech," published in the 11 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 7, should be made:

Page C 8, fourth paragraph, line four should read: ...a great one. We must secure a worthy life for all the people, and do it now and not sometime in the future. Socialism is a...

Page C 9, second paragraph, last line should read: ...Bulgaria was signed. A coordinated plan of integrated measures and long-range plans on cooperation between the CEMA members is being implemented. All this will undoubtedly increase the effectiveness of our economic relations. In reality this means increasing the well-being of the working people and strengthening the economy of Bulgaria, the USSR and all fraternal socialist countries. Comrades, allow me...

Same page, last paragraph, last line should read: ...and remarkable success. This belief allowed us to approach many facts and phenomena from sharply critical positions, from a Leninist and demanding point of view. Our party is strong, the communists are invincible and our methods of social management are fruitful because we always inspire the people to new deeds with just words and an objective goals. It speaks of the moral strength of the party and all the people. Comrade Brezhnev's speech...

Page C 10, paragraph seven, last line should read: ...of the agreement. However, the world situation continues to be complex. Inevitably, we now have to take into account the instability of the Western countries' political situations and the astounding discrepancy between their sweet words and their actual deeds. Less than 2...

REPORTAGE ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

Carter's 'Anti-Soviet' Speech

ID051240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1130 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter announced today in a sharp anti-Soviet television speech a number of measures which his administration intends to take in retaliation for Soviet help to Afghanistan, which he described as an alleged serious threat to peace.

Apart from the earlier recall of the American ambassador from Moscow and the suspension of the debate on the SALT II treaty in Congress, Carter announced that the planned opening of Soviet and American consulates in the United States and the USSR will be postponed. Carter also intends, in cooperation with Western allies, to limit sales of modern technology to the USSR, ban Soviet ships from fishing in American waters and stop deliveries of American grain to the USSR, even of that for which valid contracts have already been concluded.

Carter is aware of the fact that especially the latter measure will meet with resistance on the part of American farmers. He tried, therefore, to explain it by saying that sacrifices by Americans are necessary in the interest of peace and security.

The idea of a boycotting the Olympic Games has found no support either in the United States or in Western countries but Carter said nevertheless that the participation of American athletes and tourists in Moscow is endangered. He also said that the United States will renew arms deliveries to Pakistan and other nations in the relevant area. Commentators point out the fact that this formulation might primarily conceal China, to which Harold Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, has left for a visit.

Following the decision to deploy in Western Europe new medium-range American missiles capable of hitting the USSR and following the decision to considerably increase the U.S. military budget, Carter's speech is a further serious proof that his administration intends to abandon the policy of detente and step up an anti-Soviet mood in the United States.

American observers pointed out that Carter's speech also was in line with his own aims, of which the main one is reelection to the White House.

Carter 'Misused' Afghan Events

ID051930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Here is a commentary by Editor Vaclav Papez on some of the steps taken by the United States against the Soviet Union, as declared in today's television speech by President Carter:

President Carter used strong language. He accused the Soviet Union of a military invasion of Afghanistan. He also tried to prove that by this act the Soviet Union was pursuing some objectives other than assisting that country to repulse foreign intervention. Many of the words used are known to the world from the cold war period.

The reason for the measures taken by the President lies elsewhere, however. The American Government had prepared--long before the events in Afghanistan--a large-scale plan for arming. This was specified for the next 5 years in a program launched by the White House last December. In a word, what is involved is an attempt to start a new stage in the arms race.

The decision of the President indefinitely to defer the ratification of the Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic offensive arms and the announcement that he wants to freeze other Soviet-American agreements is an unjustifiable and dangerous step, the first violation of the obligations the United States took upon itself in the field of Soviet-American relations.

President Carter simply misused the events in Afghanistan for his own, internal political aims, above all in order to justify a fresh rise in the expenditure on arms. Carter attempted to inflame a section of the public against the Soviet Union. The Soviet peace policy and its real selfless assistance to national liberation movements has been gaining an ever-growing support and popularity the world over. The assistance the Soviet Union has given to the Afghan people against foreign intervention is being understood as a logical component of its peaceful foreign policy whose aim is to maintain and consolidate peace and to develop effective cooperation with all states regardless of their social system.

The White House shouts that ordinary people as well as politicians in various parts of the world are increasingly coming to trust Soviet policy while increasingly questioning or openly rejecting America's hegemonistic policy, as manifested especially during the last few months in Iran, in the Middle East and in Afghanistan. [sentence as heard]

Dramatic though the President's speech was, being filled with strong words, in reality there is no need to overestimate the whole affair. Yes, it is true that serious things are at stake, that it will cost the Soviet Union and the socialist states a great deal of effort to remove these artificial and unnecessary barriers, which the President erected by his decision, but what is decisive is the basic emerging trend, which is a relaxation of international tension and the development of cooperation. The time when the United States wanted to dictate and sometimes dictated its will in various parts of the world has gone. This awareness also formed the framework for the measures the President was able to adopt in the interest of armament monopolies--and which he in fact adopted.

U.S. Actions Threaten Peace

ID070248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 6 Jan 80 ID

[Antonin Kos ka commentary]

[Excerpt] Will it be a peaceful year or not is a question people ask themselves with the utmost urgency in the very first days of every new year. The threatening content of the word 'or' makes us tend to attach to some events a disproportionate significance simply because they have marked our entry into the new year.

The events in Iran or Afghanistan do not, however, rank among them. They constitute the sternest manifestation of the resistance to the hegemonist policy of U.S. imperialism in that part of the world. The developments in Iran and particularly in Afghanistan will have a far-reaching influence on the fate of both countries and on the course of the national liberation struggle in general. The Iranian and in particular the Afghan experiences will have invaluable significance for all nations fighting for independence and a better future.

One cannot put things in such a way as to suggest that these events are an overture to an already smouldering World War III; to assert, for example, as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG does, that Afghanistan is the contemporary Sarajevo. This is a tendentious calculation and can have only one aim: To increase unrest and tension and thus justify attempts to restore cold war tactics as well as the rapid growth of expenditures on armaments and the feverish activity against international cooperation.

Unfortunately, this is not a mere propaganda ploy. Leading politicians in the West and above all in the United States have also been doing their bit to create the impression that the world is on the brink of a war. The fact is that the 5-year plan for an intensive arms buildup, recently announced by Carter, which involves the figure of $1 trillion--that is a figure containing 12 zeroes--requires an appropriate justification.

Thus, the events in Iran and Afghanistan have become a pretext for the Americans to carry out the biggest redeployment of their forces since the end of World War II. There are already 25 warships and three aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf, including such giants as the Kitty Hawk, Missouri, Nimitz and Forrestal, while other forces are being sent there from the Mediterranian, the Pacific and even from the Carribean area. A number of U.S. ambassadors have been hastily recalled to Washington for important consultations. Intensive consultations are also taking place between the United States and its NATO allies, while a new pro-American Near East pact is being hastily put together. Arms deliveries to Pakistan have been renewed; a country that has traditionally been the base for anti-Iranian, anti-Afghan and anti-Indian activities. The resumption of the U.S.-Turkish talks on military cooperation has been announced and Carter's emisaries have once again gone to persuade the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait and Somalia to provide bases for the U.S. quick reaction forces.

Carter presonally contributed to the escalation of tension and hysteria by calling on Congress to delay debate on the SALT II treaty in view of the events in Iran and Afghanistan. Moreover, Carter and other Western statesmen have been attempting to present the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan as a kind of antipeace act aimed against the West and as a kind of reprisal for the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The U.S. President continued in this same spirit yesterday when he announced in a sharp, anti-Soviet television speech that the United States will restrict the export of some kinds of goods to the Soviet Union, including grain; that the opening of new consulates in both countries has been postponed; and that the implementation of Soviet-U.S. agreements regarding cultural and scientific-technical relations will be deferred.

The purpose of this entire humbug is very transparent. The American ruling circles are seriously alarmed and exasperated by the fact that two very important countries, from the strategic and economic viewpoints, have managed in such a vigorous way and in such a short period of time to extricate themselves from the sphere of American influence. American politicians and economists are well aware that without the possibility of exploiting other countries, without the possibility of buying raw materials well below their actual price, the capitalist economy will collapse. At the same time, the issue is not merely that of Iran and Afghanistan. It is that these two countries may have set an example which may prove to be very contagious. The entire U.S. foreign political activity is therefore concentrated on intimidating the Soviet Union, compelling it by both blackmail and pressure, and by indirect threats and slanders, to give up internationalist support for the national liberation movement.

If Carter is today trying to link the ratification of the SALT II treaty to force the Soviet Union to alter its position toward Iran and Afghanistan then he is merely repeating the idea of former Secretary of State Kissinger and that of his own adviser, Brzezinski, that the Soviet Union should pay for the SALT treaty by exercising restraint in both Asia and Africa. But neither Kissinger nor Brzezinski are in anyway original. The first attempt to link the development of relations with the Soviet Union to a pledge not to support the national liberation struggle was made by the British in 1923 in the so-called Curzon ultimatum. If that ultimatum was rejected unequivocally at that time, what prospects can the present pressure campaigns have when it is entirely senseless to attempt to speak from a position of strength with a power such as the Soviet Union.

Despite the muscle-flexing humbug, U.S. military action against Iran is for this reason unlikely and even less likely in Afghanistan. Besides the determining factor of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, there are a whole number of other factors which are forcing the militant circles in the United States to exercise restraint. In the present economic situation, the West cannot afford any further losses in the developing world. It cannot risk a general boycott of Arab oil producers in the case of intervention in Iran.

Therefore, one can state that although the anti-Iranian and anti-Afghan activity of the West is considerably complicating the international situation, aggravated as it was even before that by the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe, an exaggerated pessimism is decidedly inappropriate. The attempts to increase the results of detente and disarmament remain the basic trend of the time; they are the only rational alternatives.

U.S. 'Strategic Crescent' Ruptured

LD041854 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Discussing U.S. reaction to developments in Afghanistan, Radio Prague's analyst Jiri Roskot pointed out today that some observers hold the view that U.S. fabrications against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are being turned out at an unprecedented rate. The campaign has been jointed by top leaders of the United States including President Carter himself. Legal Soviet assistance rendered to Afghanistan against intervention from without is provocatively referred to as an invasion. President Carter even went as far as requesting the U.S. Senate to postpone dealing with the SALT II treaty.

Anti-Soviet hysteria instigated by the United States in connection with developments in Afghanistan reflect the crisis of U.S. Mideast policies. Serious ruptures had appeared in the strategic crescent built by the United States along the southern boundaries of the Soviet Union. The CENTO Pact disintegrated in March 1979. In Iran, Shah Reza Pahlavi's pro-American regime came to its end. Following President Carter's Camp David performance there was a cooling off in relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States. In short, developments in the Middle East did not answer the aspirations of those who determine U.S. foreign policies.

The point is that Mideast countries, some of them bordering on the Soviet Union, are viewed by the Pentagon as possible military starting points for action against the Soviet Union. Similar hopes were attached to Afghanistan, especially after the United States has lost its positions in Iran. This is the reason of Washington's negative attitude to the Afghan revolution in April 1978 which put an end to a reactionary and feudal rule. Now, with Washington and its NATO allies calling the Soviet Union's legal assistance to Afghanistan a threat to peace, the fact should be recalled that the United States was intently engaged in acts of subversion against the young Afghan People's Republic and in increasing tension in the entire area.

On Afghan [as heard] territory, U.S.-trained armed bands are getting ready for terrorist activities in Afghanistan. The United States has requested Pakistan to participate more actively in acts of aggression against Afghanistan.

Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, rendered at the request of the Afghan leadership in accordance with the UN Charter and the treaty between those countries, has erected a bulwark against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the young people's democratic state. This has been the cause of angry reaction in Washington. This is the reason why NATO, urged on by Mr Carter and Mrs Thatcher, is contemplating sundry sanctions against the Soviet Union. The U.S. administration is considering to lift the arms embargo to Pakistan, is looking for channels for delivering arms to Afghan counterrevolutionary elements, and is also about to intensify its naval buildup in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Facts about developments connected with Afghanistan accentuate the vehemence with which the United States is trying to maintain its stragetic positions in this part of the world.

U.S., PRC Subvert Afghans

LD052030 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In this commentary Radio Prague's news analyst Radek Vanke takes a look at what is behind the current anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed by imperialist and Maoist elements over the latest developments in Afghanistan:

The American President Carter called on the Senate last Thursday to shelve its debate on the Soviet-American SALT II treaty because of the so-called Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. This is not the first case in which the West tries to distort the reality by means of various fabrications. Neither is it for the first time that the West is seeking excuses for another military buildup. So far, however, the United States has not gone that far.

The entire American foreign policy line has traditionally been aimed at strengthening American influence throughout the world, and quite understandably this strategic drive has been always directed primarily against the countries neighboring on the Soviet Union--Asian countries in the first place. But only some of these are prepared to serve as bases for the possible American aggression against the Soviet Union. In this the Pentagon's most efficient ally is Beijing with its open anti-Sovietism. It would be so, that is, were it not for China's own hegemonist ambitions.

The other directions in which to look for allies are Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. However, Turkey is for good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and is reluctant to allow the deployment of American missiles on its territory. The April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan had done away with the pro-American regime in that country, and Iran followed suit just a year ago when the revolution toppled the shah, maybe the closest supporter of U.S. plans in that part of the world.

And so the CENTO pact fell into pieces after 24 years of existence. It is, however, clear enough that the United States would not give up its plans and schemes. Both in Iran and Afghanistan the United States resorted to the same well-proven tactics, namely, to dismantle the new regimes from within. In Afghanistan of course, the remnants of the feudal class alone were rather incapable of hitting efficiently, so the CIA had to be used. In the border areas of the neighboring Pakistan, counterrevolutionary forces were trained and equipped so as to spread terror in Afghanistan. There certainly was no material shortage to be felt. Even Beijing helped--for its own ends, of course.

China dreamed of turning Afghanistan into Kampuchea No 2. The Maoists very soon found the right man in Afghanistan to suit their plans, the trigger-happy Hafizollah Amin. Although in power for 4 months only, he nevertheless managed to almost destroy the cause of the April 1978 revolution. His plans were far-reaching indeed. He intended for example to exterminate the entire Huzara tribe by means of napalm to be purchased from the West, and for 29 December he scheduled a summary execution of all his political opponents.

Fortunately, enough, none of these plans had come true. Washington and Beijing are now crying corcodile tears for the beloved Amin and are accusing the Soviet Union of intervention. This at a time when both the new Afghan Government and the Soviet Union clearly stated that the limited contingent of Soviet troops now in Afghanistan at the request of that country's authorities has a single task: To defend the revolution against attacks from abroad--attacks which must be counted with--considering that the United States has immediately stepped up its military aid to Pakistan. And, as the New York TIMES wrote recently, the United States is seeking cooperation with Beijing in increasing Pakistan's military potential.

Against whom the weapons made in the United States and China are directed is plain to see. India's prime minister, Charan Singh, said in a letter to Jimmy Carter that his country is seriously concerned over the latest arms supplies to Pakistan as this sharply contradicts the interests of all nations in that part of the world, the nations whose only aim is to live in peace. [This is] reasonable enough, but evidently not for Washington and Beijing.

Hulinsky Addresses Security Council

LD071027 Prague CTK in English 0833 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, (CETEKA correspondent)--The (?campaign) of the world reaction against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has been condemned by Czechoslovak delegate to the United Nations Ilja Hulinsky in the Security Council.

He noted that organizers of the campaign are trying to distract the attention of the world public from their aggressive policy in the Middle and the Far East and other parts of the world, from the new round of the arms race (?in) which NATO member states have (?dragged) Europe, from their attempts to prevent ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and start a new wave of attacks against the stabilization of the policy of detente.

The Czechoslovak delegate pointed out that achievements of the revolution were at stake in Afghanistan. This revolution became the target of a plot of the most reactionary feudal forces in the country. These forces, actively aided by foreign states trying to find a replacement for their military-strategic positions lost in Iran, attempted to reverse historical development. Afghanistan, which asked the Soviet Union for all-round assistance, including military assistance, used the inalienable right of a sovereign state in favor and in the interest of the Afghan people, and not against them.

The Czechoslovak delegation is convinced that just as the people and Government of Afghanistan prevented the attempts at a counter-revolutionary coup in their country the peace-loving nations of the world will also foil the plans of the reaction which attempts to reverse the policy of peaceful coexistence and throw the world public into the period of the cold war by distorting the developments in Afghanistan.

In conclusion of his speech the Czechoslovak delegate replied to the attacks of the Chinese delegate who criticized the internationalist assistance given Czechoslovakia by its allies in 1968.

The Chinese representative is obviously dissatisfied that thanks to this assistance Czechoslovakia successfully defended its socialist system, prevented bloodshed and a situation which (?would) be a threat to international peace, Ilja Hulinsky stated.

We know, he continued, that certain foreign circles incited in 1968 the attempts at a counter-revolutionary coup and foreign policy and to tear Czechoslovakia out of the family of socialist countries. Now, after more than a decade, these circles obviously still cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that their hopes did not materialize. It is not in (?their) power to alter the fact that Czechoslovakia was, is and will remain a firm part of the socialist community.

Peter Florin, delegate of the German Democratic Republic, noted that the present campaign against Afghanistan is aimed at increasing tension in the Middle East.

The build-up of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf continuing for quite some time and [words indistinct]. Open threats to use military means to secure the so-called strategic interests in various parts of the world [words indistinct] states, especially the Middle East countries.

Vietnamese representative Ha Van Lau also pointed out that the Security Council is discussing the "situation in Afghanistan" against the will of the government of this country, thus interfering in its internal affairs. The feverish military activity of the (?United States), and its cooperation with Chinese leaders [words indistinct] the only threat to peace and security in Asia and the Middle East, the Vietnamese delegate stressed.

Soviet 'Friendly Assistance' Defended

AU041340 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 3 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Josep Zelenak article: "New Development Trends in Afghanistan; a Program of Promising Changes?]

[Text] The name "Afghanistan" is linked with various attributes, such as "the oldest country in Central Asia," but also--deplorably--until recently with terms like "one of the most obsolete and poorest countries." The domestic feudal masters wanted to preserve the Middle Ages in their own country, so as to make it easier for themselves to dominate the brave Afghan people who are longing for freedom, toward which they had set out in April 1978. The April revolution swept away the monarchy and, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, began implementing a program of promising changes. Both the domestic and foreign reaction saw with increasing clarity how their former positions began to evaporate and so they started looking for any way to frustrate this development.

With the aid of the United States, the Beijing leaders and certain other countries, terrorist bases emerged on Pakistan territory, camouflaged as refugee camps. Moscow PRAVDA's article on the situation in Afghanistan points out the broader connections and motives of U.S. interest in this area. The issue is the "strategic arc" built up by the United States on the Soviet Union's southern borders, which recently began to show several rifts. In the endeavor to cement them, and also to redeem the positions lost in Iran after the downfall of the shah regime, the United States did not let Afghanistan out of its sight.

The imperialist interference and the attacks from abroad forced the Afghan Government to ask the Soviet Union several times in the years 1978-79 to grant it support and, apart from other things, also military assistance. The Soviet Union believed that, after convincing themselves of the irreversibility of changes in Afghanistan, the imperialists would stop further interference. This did not happen; on the contrary, the reaction found a suitable person for carrying out the antipopular plans. By trick and intrigues H. Amin got hold of the levers of state management and overthrew and physically liquidated Taraki, the legitimate president and founder of the People's Democratic party.

There emerged patriotic forces which opposed, with the people's support, not only the attacks from abroad, but also the usurper whose hands were tainted by the blood of innocent victims. This was the only possibility for saving the achievements of the April revolution and continuing it. In the current situation the Afghan Government has requested the Soviet Union's immediate assistance and support in the fight against attacks from abroad. The Soviet Union has dispatched to Afghanistan a limited contingent of soldiers, who will be exclusively helping to ward off the external armed intervention. This act of assistance if taking place on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation of 5 December 1978. The Afghan Government's request and the USSR's positive response are also substantiated by Article 51 of the UN Charter, which lays down the states' inalienable right of collective and individual self-defense, their right to ward off an aggression and restore peace.

At present, when the road for continuing the April revolution has again been opened in Afghanistan, the imperialist reactionary forces are making use of all possible means for casting doubt on this road. In the last few days they have unleashed an extensive propaganda campaign against the heroic Afghan people under the pretext of "Soviet interference," as they term the friendly assistance mentioned above. It is in a way self-evident that this campaign is headed by the United States, which very tactfully kept silent at the time H. Amin was liquidating his opponents without trial.

But now, when the National Front has taken hold of the power under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and with the army's assistance in order to defend the cause of the April revolution, the Afghan people are resolved to ward off each and every attack of the domestic and foreign reaction. The government program announced by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and government chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has met with a great response. The substance of the program is the resolute continuation of the cause of the April revolution. The program proceeds from principles like national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, true democracy, the creation of democratic state and administrative systems, the consolidation of the foundations of revolutionary legality and democracy in the life of the society and the state, and expansion and development of social organizations. The government wants to create an independent national economy, liquidate the power of foreign merchants who are representatives of imperialist monopolies, eliminate the vestiges of feudalism, carry out the further phase of the democratic agricultural reform and expand the state sector in economy.

In the foreign-political sphere the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will follow the principles of peace, of positive and active neutrality, of peaceful coexistence and a policy of detente; it will support the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, as well as general disarmament. The government has set up this program at a time when the People's Democratic Party is commemorating the 15th anniversary of its birth, at a time when the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has already been in existence for 2 years and when it has begun to overcome difficulties. As during the April revolution, which had a rational, antifeudal and anti-imperialist character, today, too, the People's Democratic Party is resolved to lead the Afghan people in the implementation of the promising program of development.

ENERGY PROBLEMS CANNOT BE SOLVED BY CAPITALISM, MILITARY FORCE

AU041406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "Notes": "The Truncheon Will Solve Nothing"]

[Text] The call for military intervention in the Arab countries is increasingly resounding from all militarist and reactionary corners of the United States. The U.S. propaganda is speaking of the "vital necessity of maintaining the supplies of crude oil," as well as saying that the United States could be "forced to seize certain oilfields by military means." This trend was specifically expressed in the preparation of "emergency detachments" and of new bases, which the American budget for next year already bears in mind.

Crude oil and natural gas have been serving mankind for a whole century. Experts have calculated that reserves are limited and that they will be exhausted in the near future. The reserves of uranium, so necessary for nuclear power stations, may also become exhausted. These three main power resources of the present are therefore definitely limited; this is a fact that will increasingly influence the international economy, politics and social development.

The peoples living on our planet will have to deal more intensively both with the question of how to insure the just division of the reserves at our disposal, as well as with the question of preparing compensatory resources which in future would insure mankind's need for power, and doing this in a manner most advantageous for mankind. We know that such compensatory resources include, for instance, coal, slate and sunshine. But, above all, this applies to nuclear fusion, which has the potential of an inexhaustible power source.

The capitalist world is incapable of guaranteeing a just distribution of resources from the viewpoint of what is best for human society. Like the preceding ruling classes, it is striving to seize raw material resources in a manner which resulted, in history, in slavery and feudalism and, at present, in the capitalism of state monopolies.

The supranational crude oil and related companies are acquiring unprecedented profits, and that exactly in the present period of power crisis and of an unjust distribution of resources. In order to camouflage this fact they are striving to evoke hostility in the world, aimed against the crude oil producing countries. At the same time it is known that in the United States, for instance, which is carving off the largest slice of the world raw materials for itself, from every dollar paid by the consumer at the gasoline station the crude oil companies receive 40 cents, the American government 25 cents, the government of the producing countries 13 cents, and the rest goes to parasites like smaller businessmen, middlemen and other spongers.

This situation demands a basic change of the power complex, which would primarily bear in mind the current, and also the long-term, needs of mankind as a whole. Such a state of affairs cannot be solved by preparing "emergency detachments" and training them for a desert war, nor by assaulting crude oil producers. The aggressive nature of state-monopoly capitalism and the egotistic interest in maximum profits are an unsurmountable obstacle to the just division of the still existing resources, as well as to a transition to new power resources.

HUSAK DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO NATION

LD011640 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[New Year's Day speech to the nation by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens, comrades: Allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government and myself, to greet you most cordially on the threshold of the new year of 1980. From my whole heart I wish you good health, many successes in your work, a peaceful and calm life, and happiness in your personal and family life. I greet also our citizens who carry out their tasks abroad. New Year's wishes and comradely greetings we send to our friends in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We wish them new successes in the building of socialism and communism. We greet sincerely the friends abroad of Socialist Czechoslovakia, and all progressive and peace-loving people in the world with whom we are linked by a common struggle for permanent peace and social progress.

Dear friends, on the dividing line between two years which is at the same time a dividing line between two decades, we review today the past year, the development in the seventies and that which will the eighties bring us.

In the last decade we have traveled a complex but successful path on which we have had to deal with a number of obstacles and problems. Under the leadership of the CPCZ, with the help of all solutions of the National Front, the Czechoslovak people have made a great achievement for the prosperity of our country which they can view with justified pride.

We can fightly say that in the last decade, as in the last year, the devoted work of millions of our citizens in implementing the conclusions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses has brought good results. It has insured favorable conditions for a calm life and creative work of our people. During the last decade the volume of industrial production has been increased by more than 80 percent, and the standard of agriculture has been raised significantly. Furthermore, the living standard of all groups of the population has been increased significantly. Our country has achieved considerable progress in the sphere of science and technology, the development of education and culture. The great achievements of the seventies will have a permanent place in the history of our country. We have realized a number of important projects in industry, transport and other branches. The first industrial nuclear power station, and the first lines of the Prague subway have been commissioned, and the motorway link between Prague and Bratislava is nearly complete.

We have established a modern nuclear power technology and a petrochemical industry. We have allocated vast resources for the strengthening of the fuel and power base. Much has been done by the construction industry of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemian Region. New housing estates grew throughout our country, and more than one-fourth of the population of our states moved to new homes. Thousands of new facilities--schools, hospitals, shops and others--serve our citizens.

The first Czechoslovak citizen has entered space alongside his Soviet friends. Our life has been enriched by a number of new important works of art.

These results of a joint effort by our people are an expression of their support for the socialist system, an expression of their active and patriotic attitude toward the needs of society, and they are also a source of certainty and trust in the further successful development of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

All this creates a reliable base for the unity of the party and the people, unity of all the classes and strata, nations and nationalities of our country.

I would like to thank sincerely all who by their good honest work, their initiative and responsible approach, have contributed to the fulfillment of challenging tasks of the past year: Workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, women and young people, working people in industry, agriculture, on construction sites, in transport, shops and services, in medical services, scientific institutes and education, workers of national committees and organizations of the National Front.

When we speak of positive results it is necessary to emphasize that above all since the mid-seventies they have been connected with the need to deal with the growing unfavorable consequences of the economic development in the world experienced by our economy. We have had to and will have to continue to overcome still more energetically various problems, difficulties and shortcomings which make our economic development more difficult and influence the fulfillment of our plan.

Their causes and ways of remedying them were considered in detail and very critically recently by the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee which adopted specific conclusions for the further approach this year, the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It stressed the need for considerable improvement in the quality and efficiency of all our work, improvement in the standard of planning and management, strengthening of work discipline and economizing, increasing personal responsibility, and more effective implementation of the results of scientific and technological research in all sectors. We expect that the creative, demanding approach of the Central Committee, the consistent implementation and control of the adopted resolution, the united approach of all bodies and organizations when fulfilling tasks, the care and development of the initiative of working people and satisfaction of their needs will be asserted in the work of all sections of the economy and society.

We face special, demanding, realistic although not easy goals whose fulfillment will result in the further development of our country, so that it may also be in the future a happy flourishing home of our people. We have the necessary material and social prerequisites for this. Thus we can look ahead to the new year as well as to the next decade, the eighties, without anxiety and with trust and optimism.

Esteemed comrades, dear friends, the last decade and last year were marked by important changes and events in world affairs. Because of the permanent growth of the influence of socialist countries and the joint approach of forces of socialism, progress and peace, which are being asserted still more as the determining factor in the life of mankind, the seventies were a further decade of peace in Europe. In relations among states the principles of peaceful coexistence were gradually implemented. Specific results have been achieved in the relaxation of international tension.

Mutual relations of political and economic cooperation among states have been broadened and deepened. Czechoslovakia has been participating actively in this process. We appreciate also the fact that a greater majority of UN member states expressed at the end of last year their support for the Czechoslovak proposal whose aim is the creation of more favorable conditions for the achievement of specific results in further talks on disarmament.

We develop broadly all-round relations and cooperation with many countries of all continents. Our relations with our immediate neighbors on our southern and western borders, which we have normalized in the last decade, are developing.

Events of the last year, and above all the last weeks, have shown yet again that reactionary forces in the United States and countries of West Europe do not want to be reconciled with this positive development; they are trying to hinder the results achieved so far in the process of relaxation of tension and activate yet again the machinery of the arms race in Europe with all its dangerous consequences. The recent decision of the NATO Council on the production of medium-range nuclear missles and their deployment on the territory of some West European countries aims at this goal. This decision has rightly evoked a strong wave of protests and condemnation in our country and other socialist countries and in the progressive public opinion of the entire world. By its approval the United States and other NATO member states have assumed the serious responsibility for the consequences which it can have for further developments.

States of the socialist commun y show nations of Europe and the entire world a different, much more acceptable and more useful way--this is the way of further strengthening peace, security and development of fruitful international cooperation.

The proposals, which the Warsaw Treaty states have addressed to governments and the public opinion of NATO member states and other countries at a session of the Political Consultative Committee at the end of 1978, aim at this. The constructive peace program submitted in Berlin on the occasion of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is also an expression of this. This is a policy which expresses the interests of our people. This is why we will further increase our share in the common effort of socialist countries for its implementation.

We are convinced that the joint approach of all peaceful, democratic, realistically thinking forces can foil the dangerous plans of imperialism and safeguard a further peaceful development on our continent.

In the present complex conditions of sharp political struggle between the supporters and opponents of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the serious political and economic changes in many capitalist and developing countries, we are aware yet again what vitally important and irreplaceable certainty the sincere and fraternal friendship and firm alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union represent.

The Czechoslovak people discover repeatedly that these relations together with the friendship and alliance with other socialist states are the most reliable patronage of the freedom, security, successful socialist development and calm peaceful life of our nations. This is why, loyal to the revolutionary traditions of our working class and all working people and the historical experience of our people, we will develop and strengthen them further.

Dear friends, we are entering a new year in which we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people, the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army. With gratitude, respect and love we will remember our liberators, Soviet soldiers and the participants in our resistance movement at home and abroad. We will recall the victorious path of building of socialism. I am convinced that in the jubilee year of our liberation, the last year of this 5-year plan, we will jointly contribute to the further development of the glorious heritage of fighters for our national and social freedom and for the building of a socialist society.

Once again I wish you all in the new year good health, much happiness and joy in your personal life. Let 1980 be yet another year of a happy peaceful life and creative work of our people, a further year of a successful socialist development of our dear homeland.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. REACTION TO AFGHAN SITUATION

Carter Resorting to Blackmail

DW062136 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1643 GMT 5 Jan 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington--Indications are, dear listeners, that certain forces here in the United States are increasingly calling for a return to the strategic and oil-rich Middle East. After the failure to roll up Afghanistan--a sensitive point on the Soviet Union's border--by arming counterrevolutionary tribes, they are now apparently considering concentrating on arming the Mideast states with American weapons in accordance with the old CENTO policy.

America's attempt to gain control over the oil wells of the Middle East--if need be with military force--is accompanied by hysteria with disquieting anti-Soviet overtones. So as to remove the black mark of having been an acomplice of the shah's regime, they are seeking to saddle the Soviet Union with the blame of being engaged in a shady mission in Afghanistan. The fact that the Soviet Union was asked for assistance to protect Afghanistan against armed intervention from outside is being denied. In an attempt to win the oil states of the Middle East over to their side, people in Washington are presenting the specter that Afghanistan is only the beginning of a large-scale Soviet invasion of the entire oil region in the Persian Gulf.

What makes the situation critical is that the U.S. President yielded to the pressure of those forces who call for a curtailment in diplomatic activities vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, who urge for an embargo in trade with the USSR and who want to bring into play the old blackmailing policy. It speaks for the seriousness of the situation that the American National Council of Churches emphatically warned the U.S. Government of the dangers inherent in an aggravation of the international climate. The incumbent President, too, ought to be aware of the historic experiences that neither a burdening of the Soviet-American relationship nor the activation of the military-pact policy in the various regions of the world entailed the results which had been hoped for in Washington.

U.S. To Arm Counterrevolutionaries

LD042227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States is planning a substantial increase in its arms deliveries to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. It emerges from American press reports that President Carter and his closest associates are currently looking at possibilities for delivering modern weapons, including antiaircraft missiles, to the counterrevolutionaries. In addition the United States wants to speed up working out programs for the military training of the counterrevolutionaries. According to the U.S. press, the gangs are being instructed in the use of weapons and in acts of terror and sabotage.

According to agency reports, one of the leaders of these counterrevolutionary groups is in the United States at present in order to make sure of further all-round military support from Washington. The Boston GLOBE reported that the United States is also involving other states in the implementation of its plans concerning Afghanistan.

CIA Trained Rebels

LD051626 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Manfred Hofmeister from Meissen writes that the conditions for external intervention in Afghanistan are as good as anywhere, and wonders whether the difficult terrain makes resistance by the Afghan revolutionary forces more difficult. Horse Hirt comments:

You are, of course, quite right. And it is not merely geographical conditions which are favorable for counterrevolutionary gangs and a policy of external intervention. I will mention a few more factors later. But right now I should like to direct your attention to another important point of U.S. interference in Afghanistan since the April 1978 revolution.

The powerful CIA intelligence service has great experience in setting up covert aggression operations. I remember reading a book called "The Green Baret" in which the author describes CIA campaigns in Vietnam during which agents often wore the uniform of the liberation fighters, committing crimes against the population. The CIA also uses sophisticated methods in order to fully exploit in its sphere of action all social, economic, political and ethnic conditions to promote the objectives of U.S. imperialism. It was recently learned that the U.S. State Department is studying the report by an American military delegation which recently visited Saudi Arabia, Somali, Kenya and Oman. The American sources show that the delegation did nothing but study the specific conditions under which the United States might succeed in the fraught areas surrounding the Persian Gulf in gaining new military bases. It was also a study for the possibility of deploying the 100,000-strong task force in special situations, and it was the same in Afghanistan.

Last year Western publications on more than one occasion were gloating about the CIA's cleverness in obtaining and organizing escaped Afghan officials from the prerevolutionary regime and also military personnel. Tens of thousands were trained in camps in the handling of arms and ammunition and were given money. Satisfaction was expressed that the counterrevolutionary gangs had an easy time of practicing their white terror in the widely dispersed settlements of the Hindu Kush.

The Islamic faith, deeply rooted in an illiterate population, had been carefully studied, at which the carefully controlled propaganda campaign was aimed [words indistinct]. The traditional tribal differences were played up, [words indistinct] all of which had just one aim: to alarm the population and to destabilize the new order. The plan of concealed aggression with the help of native counterrevolutionaries was, to their mind, perfect, and Washington was already dreaming of installing a new pro-U.S. regime in Kabul to replace the positions lost in Iran. The attempt failed.

The highest Afghan revolutionaries asked, in accordance with the treaty of alliance with the USSR, for the USSR's assistance to protect Afghan independence. Lamentations by the West are thus all the more understandable.

Kabul Paper Thanks Soviets

LD041152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--An editorial in the Kabul NEW TIMES condemns imperialist propaganda against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The "interference" ascribed to the Soviet Union by the forces of imperialism and reaction is nothing but an utterly unfounded propaganda invention, the paper emphasizes.

Relations between Afghanistan and the USSR are based on mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of the other side. The country's government is grateful for the positive reply given by the Soviet Union to the request for help. The Soviet Union's friendly step serves peace, the security and independence of Afghanistan.

Dost Denounces Western 'Slander'

DW041317 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 4 Jan 80 DW

[Text] Afghanistan has decidedly come out against any attempts inspired by certain Western quarters to stage a discussion on the Afghan issue in the framework of the United Nations. Such a question does not exist at all, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost stated in Kabul prior to his departure for New York, where he will expound the position and principles of Afghan foreign policy on behalf of his government before the United Nations. The slanderous and false version about Afghanistan that are played up in the West were aimed at undermining in every way the achievements of the April revolution, he said.

As to the request for the Soviet Union's help, the foreign minister said that his country had made use of its legitimate right of self-defense. Distorting this fact for selfish purposes was tantamount to interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic. But this is how those imperialist circles, particularly the United States, are acting and who for obvious provocative purposes were playing up the nonexistent Afghan question in the United Nations. At the same time they had fanned a campaign of slander with a view to discrediting Afghanistan's peace policy, which is based on active and positive neutrality, undermining the friendship with the Soviet Union and diverting attention from one's own aggressive actions. Such a move, the Afghan foreign minister said, had absolutely nothing to do with the UN goals and tasks but was directly at odds with them.

Keshtmand Praises GDR, USSR

LD061406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The appreciation of the Afghan people for the solidarity support of the GDR was expressed by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the ADN correspondent in Kabul. "The GDR has always supported the progressive movements of the world," he said. "This position of principle has brought her respect and regard. It is of very great value to us to have this country as a friend and an ally."

It was very important to Afghanistan that especially at a time of increased imperialist propaganda a state such as the GDR, with statements by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers took Afghanistan's side. "We regard the incitement campaigns led by American imperialism against our country and against its fraternal relations with the Soviet Union as clear interference in our internal affairs," Deputy Prime Minister Keshtmand said.

The Soviet Union had always given generous and altruistic economic, technological, cultural, political and moral aid, including military aid. This was in full agreement with the national interests and national independence of the country. The latest urgent aid from the USSR, which had been granted at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the basis of valid agreements, would have to be seen in this context.

Among the most important present tasks for the country, the Afghan deputy prime minister said during the ADN interview, was the safeguarding of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the defeat of the reactionary, imperialist and counterrevolutionary intervention. Afghanistan's Government, under the leadership of the Democratic Peoples Party, had set itself the task of creating a system of truly democratic administration, of liberating the economy of the country from the influence of imperialist monopolies, and of developing an independent national economy.

Through the antinational and antidemocratic policy of the Amin regime and through reactionary and imperialist intervention the economic development of the country had stagnated. The negative effects of the past 9 months had been serious.

"The altruistic aid from the socialist countries is going to help us in meeting the goals set," Sultan Ali Keshtmand said. This aid was in the interest of the people and supported the endeavor for Afghan political and economic independence.

IRANIANS CONDEMN ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS IN IRAN

AU041436 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Tehran, ADN--In a statement published on Wednesday, the headquarters of the Revolution Guards--Pasdaran--condemned the actions of Afghans in exile on the first day of the new year against the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and the USSR consulate in Meshhed. The statement emphasizes that the attacks on the Soviet Embassy and other representations are directed against the interests of the Iranian revolution.

Ayatollah Qoddusi, Iran's prosecutor general, on Wednesday warned: "Conspirators against our revolution are only waiting to draw benefits for themselves from each and every event." The prosecutor general called on all Iranians to be on guard against counterrevolutionary infiltrations in their ranks.

Ayatollah Dr Hoseyni Beheshti, secretary of the Revolutionary Council, on the same day during a press conference pointed to Iran's history, which clearly shows that the enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the United States, not the Soviet neighbor. Referring to the most recent developments in Afghanistan, the leading Shi'ite clergyman said among other things: "The Iranian nation is directing all its efforts towards independence and the deepening of the revolution. In this context the events (in Afghanistan) do not present a problem for us."

The Ministry of the Interior announced over Tehran Radio on Wednesday that from now on all demonstrations in Iran must be cleared 48 hours in advance.

HONECKER REVIEWS PROGRESS IN 1979, CHALLENGE OF 1980

LD302332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2031 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"Into the New Year With Drive and Optimism" is the title of a New Year's article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which is published in the GDR press on Monday [31 December]. The text of the article is as follows:

The old year is coming to an end, a new one is beginning. As we cross the threshold into 1980, we are simultaneously beginning a new decade.

Even today it can already be stated that it will bring not a few important tasks in the struggle for peace and socialism. On this threshold of a new year, we are examining what we have achieved and how well we are prepared for the pace of the eighties. We are doing so conscious of our responsibility, in a practical manner and with reason for optimism.

All in all, 1979 was a good and successful year. Along our path, decided on by the ninth congress, for the well-being of the people, we have been able to achieve further advances which are noticeable to all. Once again, the GDR citizens' material and cultural standards of living has increased. The program of full employment, people's well-being, growth and stability has borne fruit. A decisive role was played by the fact that we further raised our country's economic potential. We could make the advantages of socialism felt even more strongly. Social security and certainty for the future are characteristic of our country's people's feeling for life. In view of the crisis situation in the monopolies' sphere of power, it becomes all the more evident that socialism and capitalism are two fundamentally different worlds.

During the year now ending, we celebrated the GDR's 30th anniversary. It developed into a truly historic occasion in the life of our people and an impressive exhibition of socialism's performance on German soil. Also demonstrated was the citizens', particularly young people's, deep solidarity with our socialist fatherland, the deep relationship of trust between party and people. The 30th anniversary was of far-reaching international importance. Millions of friends throughout the world celebrated the anniversary of the socialist German state of peace. It was emphatically stressed that the GDR will always be a fraternal ally of the Soviet Union; an indissoluble part of the community of socialist states. The attendance by the Soviet Party and government delegation, led by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and the presence of leading representatives from the other fraternal countries endorsed this internationalist solidarity.

In honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary, millions of workers in a major initiative movement, the extent of which was unprecedented in our country's history, accomplished outstanding achievements in further strengthening our socialist state of workers and peasants on an all-round basis. Despite the setbacks amounting to M10 billion caused by the weather at the beginning of 1979, they secured a considerable growth in economic, social and cultural performance. It is noteworthy that shortfalls in industrial goods production alone, which amounted to M4 billion, were not only made good but the plan tasks in several fields even exceeded. All this enables us to take in hand the tasks of further shaping the advanced socialist society during the coming year from strong starting positions.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and National Council of the National Front, I wish today to thank from the bottom of my heart all citizens whose active participation in the joint work of socialism has made possible the good results of 1979. Our thanks go to the working class, the cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and all workers. They go to the women, men, young people and veterans of labor. We thank in particular the members of the National People's Army, the border groups, security organs, German People's Police, and combat groups of the working class who again have done great service in protecting socialism and peace.

We can note full of satisfaction that 1979 was another year of peace on the European Continent. It was also a year in which the struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear world war, for European security, and to supplement political detente with military detente reached a new stage. This is proved by the conclusion of SALT II, the ratification of which still has to be fought for.

To solve the questions of war and peace in the interests of the peoples, Leonid Brezhnev took the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary in Berlin to present the well-known, important concept of concrete steps towards arms limitation and disarmament. It deeply influenced the course of world policy matters and encouraged and activity of all those who are genuinely striving for peace. Such determined activity is even more urgent than before after NATO's fateful decision on the production of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment in Western Europe. This decision is renewed confirmation of this alliance's aggressive nature and policy.

What is the will of the peoples? That peace is reliably preserved for each individual, his family, his country, for Europe and the world and that detente is continued. More than 13.1 million GDR citizens confirmed this with their signature of the GDR declaration of intent and supported the Soviet initiative. They rightly stressed that everything we have built up from the ruins during 3 decades of hard work must not be allowed to revert to rubble and ashes.

The missile decision, by means of which NATO is aiming to change the military balance and--as illusory as this is--to create military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty states, is directed against the keystone of European security and is contrary to the aims and meaning of the policy of detente. But it is not increasing the danger of a nuclear war which is the order of the day but reducing and eliminating it by concrete measures toward arms limitation and disarmament. This is the basis of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR and other Warsaw treaty countries. Our republic was and remains constantly aware of its special responsibility at the junction between socialism and imperialism, between the military alliance systems of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. We are consistently helping to insure that no war ever emanates from German soil again.

The facts created by NATO should now cause us more than ever to maintain, together with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states, our alliance's defence capacity at all times at the necessary level and at the same time, to continue unswervingly the course of peaceful coexistence and detente. From a continent of wars and tensions, Europe should emerge as an area of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation. This also applies to all regions which--like the Middle East--are threatened by imperialist preparations for aggression. That is why the GDR party and state leadership and people support the measures taken by the Soviet Union at the request of the Afghan party and state leadership to guarantee peace and security. In order to live happily, the peoples above all need peace. Peace is the greatest possession. The decisions by the meetings of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee in Berlin and the Defense Ministers' Committee in Warsaw point us to the correct path of effectively opposing the course embarked upon by NATO.

1980 is the start of a year which is of not inconsiderable importance for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. We are continuing purposefully to implement the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and at the same time creating the foundations for the extensive preparations for the 10th congress at the beginning of 1981. The final year of the 5-year plan will again be wholly and completely characterized by our main task of further increasing the people's material and cultural standard of living on the basis of a high rate of development in socialist production, increasing effectivity, scientific-technological progress and growth in labor productivity.

The 1980 plan, which was recently passed by the People's Chamber, provides for a dynamic increase in our economic strength. As you know, the produced national income is to increase in the new year to 104.8 percent and the economy's industrial goods production to 104.7 percent. A growth to 104.5 percent is envisaged for labor productivity in the sphere of the ministries for industry. The population's net money incomes and retail trade turnover are also to increase by 4 percent in each case; 163,000 apartments are to be newly built or modernized.

The value of this steady progress becomes particularly clear in view of the crisis developments of capitalism. The capitalist countries were considerably more affected in the seventies than in preceding decades by unemployment, inflation and international money crises, and the closer the eighties came, the more gloomy and uncertain became the forecasts there of what the future would bring.

To be sure, such worldwide problems as the rising cost and shortage of raw materials do not bypass the GDR, but, relying on our socialist planned economy, we are coping with them; thanks to the efforts of all working people, we are seeking and finding solutions based on their interests. The most important thing is to use much more consistently the possibilities which flow from combining the advantages of our socialist society with the scientific-technological revolution. The SED Central Committee discussed this thoroughly at its 11th meeting and adopted the necessary decisions.

In view of the radical changes in international markets, more than ever depends on achieving high results in science and technology, their transfer to production and large-scale economic use. These results must increasingly control the product range and the technological level of our economy, above all of major sectors with the greatest future potential. Our plan for next year is based on substantially higher demands on product quality, materials and energy input, indeed on the cost-benefit ratio. To meet them will certainly not be easy but we have the capacity.

The GDR is an advanced socialist industrial country with an efficient material-technological base. Above all, our country commands a considerable intellectual potential, exemplified in the high level of education and skills of our working people. The resolutions adopted by shop stewards, by which workers, cooperative scientists, technicians and many others are responding to the course and results of the 11th SED Central Committee meeting, reflect their determination to dedicate their skills wholeheartedly to the further strengthening of our republic. Working people in our socialist state--this is being shown ever more convincingly--are making scientific and technological advance and above all rationalization of their own cause because they profit from it. Wherever management wisely promotes such initiative, we are seeing even today that pace in raising productivity and efficiency that we wish to achieve on a broad scale in 1980.

The development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other member states of CEMA is a firm foundation for our stable and dynamic economic growth. In line with the increasing integration of our economies, we are tackling the implementation of the program of industrial specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the period to 1990. The results of our coordination with the USSR enable our republic to proceed steadily from this 5-year plan to the next. From 1981 to 1985 we shall again receive from the Soviet Union by far the largest part of our imports of raw materials and fuel as well as much machinery and plant for enlarging the GDR's material-technological base. We in turn shall be delivering the products of our processing industry on a significant scale.

The GDR is entering the new year with good results and clear goals. Its demands, we are firmly convinced, will again be met by the reliable and creative fellowship of all social forces united in the National Front, which has grown over the decades. Every citizen, regardless of philosophy and creed, will find his interests reflected in our aims for 1980. That is why we can take for granted a growing readiness to work together, plan together and govern together.

At the turn of the year I send my warmest wishes for health, happiness and personal well-being to all citizens of our German Democratic Republic, all friends and comrades. May our socialist fatherland, the GDR, grow stronger, thrive and prosper.

BUDAPEST REPORTS CARTER'S 'ANTI-SOVIET MEASURES'

LD050933 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In his speech on radio and television the U.S. President has announced anti-Soviet measures because of the assistance given to Afghanistan. Carter said that he has ordered curbs in the two countries' economic, cultural and political relations. Sales of modern technology articles to the USSR will be stopped, the export of feed corn will be limited, the two countries' cultural and economic exchange links will be frozen and the opening of the New York Soviet and Kiev U.S. consulates will be postponed. The President also threatened that U.S. athletes and their supporters may not take part in the Moscow olympics.

Carter alleged that the USSR's giving aid to Afghanistan threatens Iran and Pakistan and has altered the world political balance. The President has confirmed that U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan will be resumed.

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Reasons for Soviet Aid

LD042104 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] As we have heard in official statements, the USSR has provided aid to Afghanistan for two reasons: First, as the Afghan vice president said yesterday, in recent months a crisis situation has been created in Afghanistan, threatening the country's independence and the achievements of the April revolution; and second, to defend the security of its own country and of the entire socialist camp.

It is sufficient to look at the map to understand this: In Western Europe, Euromissiles, in the south, Turkey, a NATO member, and Iran, in a state of flux; and in Afghanistan, the opponents of the young democracy are receiving arms through Pakistan and China, which will be visited today by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown. As PRAVDA has stated repeatedly, the USSR has extended aid to Afghanistan on the basis of Article 51 of the UN Charter. This article includes collective self-defense.

It has been reiterated in both Moscow and Kabul that the aid provided is temporary. It will not depend on Moscow or Kabul how long this period will be, but on those Western politicians, generals and munitions manufacturers whose interests lie in maintaining and even increasing tension.

Kabul Returning to Normal

LD062049 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] According to the latest reports from Afghanistan, life in the capital is gradually returning to normal, political tension is slowly subsiding and people are beginning to feel secure. Simultaneously with the normalization, however, opposition forces are attempting to organize various activities. Certain Maoist groups are inciting people against the new regime with leaflets attacking the Soviet Union and the new government in Kabul.

The situation is tense in the southern and eastern borders of Afghanistan because the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their preparation for diversionary activities is continuing in the refugee camps in neighboring Pakistan. According to one American paper, the CIA is directly taking part in the training and moreover, several units are led by American citizens.

UN Envoy's Comments

LD062139 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Security Council has debated the so-called Afghan situation. The chief American delegate who addressed the meeting and the representatives of Norway, Spain and Somalia sharply attacked the Soviet Union, accused the Soviet leaders of intervention without regard for the fact that a cooperation treaty is in force between the two countries.

The Hungarian representative at the United Nations also spoke at the session. Ambassador Imre Hollai pointed out that it was not the Soviet Union which committed an act of aggression against Afghanistan but countries which lent material and political support to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. The Hungarian delegate sharply condemned the cold war campaign launched on the pretext of Afghanistan.

Further on Envoy's Remarks

LD071038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Istvan Kulesar report]

[Text] New York--Yesterday's UN debate was addressed by Imre Hollai, our country's ambassador.

The Hungarian ambassador pointed out that the enemies of the Afghan people cannot reconcile themselves to the elimination of feudalism, the land reform program, the extension of citizens' rights and consequently are engaged in a wide-ranging destablization campaign against the democratic government. They gained the support of the most diverse extremist elements, including that of foreign forces opposing the struggle of the world's peoples for social progress. The Afghan leaders, Imre Hollai recalled, asked for military aid from the friendly, neighboring Soviet Union on a number of occasions, in line with the UN Charter, in order to successfully repel attacks by external and internal enemies aimed at overthrowing the Afghan Democratic Republic. What has happened is entirely the internal affair of Afghanistan and does not concern any but the two countries involved, namely Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Hungary's permanent UN representative warned those countries contributing to the campaign of hysteria that they are contributing to the strengthening of a cold war and endangering recent positive achievements.

PUJA RECEIVES FRG FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD050442 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 4 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja received on Friday Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, minister of state for foreign affairs, who arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation, on the occasion of the cultural week of the Federal Republic of Germany.

REPORT ON U.S. MIDEAST BASES, SUSPENSION OF SALT DEBATE

LD042353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Pentagon spokesman has stated that soon the United States will make final preparations for setting up military bases in ports in Kenya, Somalia, Oman in the Persian Gulf. If we add to this the bases planned in Egypt, the Sinai, and in Israeli ports, we thus obtain a full picture of military expansion in the Middle East contemplated by Washington. This trend is being accompanied by an anti-Soviet campaign now in progress in the United States, demonstrated by the decision on the temproary suspension of the debate on the SALT II treaty.

CARTER'S SPEECH ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD051914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter delivered a television speech last night in which he presented U.S. policy on the situation in Southwest Asia. Dealing with the Iranian question the President repeated the U.S. administration's claims, which have frequently been repeated already: that Washington is seeking and will continue to seek a way out of the crisis and will strive to free the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran through various pressures and by gaining support from other countries. The President warned, however, that American patience has its limits.

The main part of Jimmy Carter's speech was devoted to the question of Afghanistan. Completely ignoring the fact that the Soviet Union gave assistance to Afghanistan in accordance with the decisions of the mutual friendship agreement and the UN Charter, the President announced a number of limitations [ograniczenia] and a stiffening [usztywnienia] in U.S.-Soviet relations. These unilateral actions are to include limitations on exports of many goods to the Soviet Union, including grain, postponement of earlier agreements on cultural, scientific and technical contacts; and limitations on Soviet fishing rights in Atlantic and Pacific waters which the United States considers to be its own fishing zone. The President repeated his decision to postpone the Senate debate on SALT II and also spoke about the possibility that the United States might withdraw from the Moscow Olympics. U.S. Government decisions infringe on a number of international agreements which to date have regulated Soviet-U.S. economic cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFGHANISTAN EVENTS

Afghan Revolutionary Program

LD041848 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the new president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan declared that the Afghan national-democratic revolution entered a new stage and is starting to overcome the difficulties that had occurred.

In an extensive programmatic statement first broadcast by the radio and next published by the press in Kabul, the 50-year-old Karmal confirmed the plan to quickly (?repair what) Amin's activity has spoiled. He announced a soon restoration of [words indistinct] freedoms and appealed for reconciliation to all those who cared for the good of the country.

Babrak Karmal declared that the April [words indistinct] religious reaction and world imperialism. The revolutionary authorities inaugurated a number of democratic reforms and transformations in the area of [words indistinct] and social affairs.

Had the revolutionary and patriotic forces not shown political initiative recently, Karmal said, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan might become seriously (?endangered) and Afghanistan itself would become a scene of slaughter of the millions of people.

The new authorities will restore personal immunity, freedom of press, secrecy of correspondence. They will respect the principle of inviolability of households permit peaceful demonstrations and (?rallies), as well as the establishment of patriotic organizations and parties ready to support progressive transformations.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council declared that the aims of the Afghan revolution remain the elimination of poverty, (?disease) and economic backwardness. In order to attain these goals the Revolutionary Council and the government will struggle against the remnants of feudalism and combat compradorian [as received] bourgeoise while lending aid to the national bourgeoise and small manufacturers simultaneously developing the state sector of economy.

As far as relations with the world (?are) concerned Karmal stated that his government would puruse the policy of a positive and active neutrality and peaceful coexistence, come out against neocolonialism and imperialism, and consolidate the solidarity with the world system of social justice.

While Hafizollah Amin used to publicly condemn Iranian revolution as clearly reactionary, Babrak Karmal declared that Afghanistan "welcomes with satisfaction the national, Islamic, anti-imperialist and anti-monarchist revolution of broad masses of fraternal Iranian nation." (? This will) show initiative to bring closer together the two countries linked by historical ties.

Afghanistan, Karmal said, is for the peaceful settlement of differences and disputes with Pakistan through talks with that country's leaders.

U.S. Calls for UN Session

LD043103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan indicate that normal life and peace prevail in the country. In spite of this a group of UN member states, at the inspiration of the U.S., has called for a Security Council session in order to discuss Afghanistan. The head of the Security Council, the delegate from France, said to journalists that he will conduct consultations with council members on the matter.

Security Council Debate Condemned

LD061908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Polish representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek, stated during the session of the UN Security Council that, in the opinion of the Polish Government, a review of the situation in Afghanistan by the council is in contradiction with the UN Charter--in particular with the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states--and (?that it does) not take into consideration the right of the members of the United Nations to undertake individual and collective self-defense. It is on the basis of this right that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan asked for limited Soviet military aid--and also on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The Polish Government is convinced that the way to insure the unity of the Afghan nation and its progressive development is neither by (?inciting) and supporting the forces of feudal rebels in the country or through groundless debates at the United Nations on matters which fall within the exclusive and sovereign competence of a given state. The correct way is through understanding and cooperation with the government whose program is in agreement with the vital interests of the Afghan nation and in keeping with the measure necessary for good-neighborly relations and stability in the region.

The UN Security Council is continuing its debate.

GIEREK RECEIVES USSR'S PATOLICHEV; TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD042332 Warwaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan. (PAP)--First secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek received today the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, now in Poland, with whom he discussed key directions of the further consolidation of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. It was stressed that the growing trade and industrial cooperation in particular, were of great importance for the economic development of both countries and that they meet the interests of brotherly Polish and Soviet nations.

The meeting was attended by Acting Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski.

Minister Patolichev was also received today by the chairman of the Polish side in the Polish-Soviet commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk.

Also today a trade protocol on exchange of goods and payments between Poland and the Soviet Union for 1980 was signed here by Acting Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski and Minister Patolichev.

The protocol provides for the further increase in goods exchange between the two countries, the size of which is determined like in previous years by, above all, machines and equipment and next raw and prime materials and marketables. The protocol stresses that of ever greater importance for both partners are deliveries under cooperation contracts.

Traditionally, machines and equipment will constitute the largest part of Polish-Soviet exchange this year. As for Polish exports to the Soviet Union, machines and equipment will account for 59.8 percent of the total Polish exports there while raw and prime materials and fuels will constitute 57.8 percent of total Polish imports from the Soviet Union.

All in all, this year Poland will import from the Soviet Union 13,100,000 tonnes of crude oil, 600,000 tonnes of petrol and 2,200,000 tonnes of other oil products, 5,300 million cubic meters of gas, 9,000,000 tonnes of iron ore, 105,000 tonnes of cotton, 53,000 tonnes of aluminum and 1,200,000 tonnes of potassium salt and large quantities of timber. Poland will export to the Soviet Union sulphur, copper, coal and zinc.

POLISH TROOPS END MIDEAST UN DUTIES; MEET OFFICIALS

LD042306 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, PAP--Polish soldiers have ended their service with the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East. The 12th consecutive shift has returned home. First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek has met with representatives of the Polish special military unit of the U.N. The meeting was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of National Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Commander of the 12th shift, Col Zenon Molczyk reported to the first secretary on the course of the soldierly service under the U.N. flag in the Middle East and the ending of the peace mission in the Sinai.

Expressing his recognition of the Polish soldiers' self-sacrificing service during the Mid-East peace mission, Edward Gierek said that soldiers of the Polish unit of the U.N. Emergency Force have been an example of political maturity and functional efficiency, high military prowess and discipline. Relating to the achievements of the Polish special military unit of the U.N. Edward Gierek emphasized that the armed forces are the pride of our nation, constitute a school of patriotic, civic education. They show an example of serving the socialist motherland both at home and abroad. Activity in international peace missions adds to the cause of detente, enhances prestige of Poland, which invariably and with full consistence participates in all endeavours serving international cooperation and the securing of the right of every person to live in peace.

The Polish military special unit began service as part of the U.N. Middle-East Emergency Forces in November 1973 and completed the mission at the end of 1979. The Polish soldiers supervised the observance of the ceasefire agreement after the Egyptian-Israeli war, and they did it with military units from Australia, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iceland, Canada and Nepal.

The Polish unit was entrusted with such tasks as mine-disposal, transport, logistics, building and medical care (a hospital with Polish doctors and nurses was set up in Ismailia). Within the 6-year service, 12 contingents numbering some 1,200 soldiers each travelled to the headquarters of the U.N. Emergency Forces in Heliopolis and then Ismailia. In all, some 12,000 Polish officers, ensigns, N.C.O.'s and soldiers performed service in the Middle East.

Gierek Address

LD070013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 4 January met with soldiers of the 12th shift of the Polish contingent to the UN Emergency Force contingent which has returned home.

Gierek addressed them as follows:

[Begin Gierek recording] "I have had the opportunity to speak with you many times, in particular with those who had completed their mission in the Middle East and returned home. Together with Comrade Minister Jaruzelski we received these comrades and spoke on your work, on all your experiences and on your contribution of which you are proud and we are proud also. We did not have the opportunity to meet the last shift previously. When meeting you now I would like, dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and its Politburo, to express to you all our cordial thanks for so magnificently fulfilling the duties entrusted to you. We all here in Poland, as well as Comrade Minister Jaruzelski and I personally, were with you not only in our hearts and our thoughts, but also we tried as hard as we could to help you with your work, to anticipate your needs in everything that enabled you to better fulfill your duties."

"Well, some still remain on the Golan Heights. I think that as long as they will be needed there we shall to our best to help them here in our country and we are convinced that they will perform their duties well, like all Poles, like all soldiers."

"I see here a nurse and a medical officer. They had been the least mentioned and yet they performed a quite difficult duty. I have received many reports from people who had direct contact with you stating that you were not only (appreciated) by those who needed your help but also that you were really indispensable. I could speak here about each of you, officers, NCO's and private soldiers, but whatever I would say could not express all the deep feelings nurtured by us and by our nation as a whole, which has been proud of the mission entrusted to Poland. Therefore, Comrade Colonel and Comrade General and all comrades present here, we thank you." [end recording]

WOJTASZEK INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY DETENTE, BRITAIN

ID041506 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, PAP--As already reported, Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek answered a series of questions asked him by ZYCIE WARSZAWY readers. Asked about the import of the Soviet-American SALT agreements, the minister said:

"The SALT II accord is of great importance. We hailed it with deep satisfaction as an important step to consolidate international security and decrease the threat of nuclear war, and as an important contribution to strengthening and spreading international detente. The accord also created favourable conditions for attaining progress in other areas of curbing the arms race, including military detente in Europe. Therefore, like most states, we come out in favour of the swift ratification of the agreement, because the prospects for the development of international situation considerably depend on it. Unfortunately, strong attempts have been made recently in the West to undermine the political and military importance of the accord. This is testified to by an intensification of armaments by NATO states, especially by the U.S., and also by the decision to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe."

When asked about the initiative of socialist states to convene an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, the minister said:

"The conference could discuss both political and legal steps in the form of treaties whose aim is to lessen the threat of war and to consolidate the guarantees of the security of states. One such step could be the signing of an agreement banning states from being the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against other by the states signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

"The aim of the conference would then be to implement the postulate concerning the need for complementing political detente in Europe with military one and to pass to the stage of real disarmament. I do not have to add that this is of great importance for us and for the security of Europe and prospects of its peaceful development. Hence, our active involvement in the process of implementing this proposal. I can say that this proposal finds more and more advocates. We shall strive to have the Madrid meeting of the CSCE states signatories take a decision on the convocation of the conference.

When asked about Polish-British relations, the minister said:

"Apart from economic relations developing in an advantageous way, Britain is Poland's traditional and important partner with which we have been co-operating in many areas. Britain is Poland's second largest trading partner as far as trade with capitalist countries is concerned. We consider the political dialogue of our states, in the development of which both sides are interested, a very advantageous one. This was confirmed by fruitful results of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz's visit to London in 1976 and also by my talks in London a year ago.

Question: Is it possible that the British prime minister would come on an official visit to Poland?

Answer: I cannot rule that out....

Question: Will it be possible to get a British visa in a shorter period of time?

Answer: We are doing our best, but this does not depend on us but on the British. As far as capitalist countries are concerned, one has to wait longest for the British visa. While British citizens coming to Poland obtain a visa in a short time, most often in a day, Poles wait between five or six weeks for a British visa.

Question: If we came to terms with them, our society would be satisfied over it.

Answer: I agree with you.

FUEL, ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTED

AU041739 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jan 80 pp 1,4 AU

[Summary] "PAP--In keeping with government decisions, as of 1 January 1980 all units of the socialized economy have to observe limits on the use of fuels and energy. Those limits will help promote a more rational and disciplined use of those basic production resources. The limits apply to bituminous coal, coke, electric energy, gas and liquid fuels. One of the new features of the system of limits on the use of fuels and energy is the introduction of quarterly periods to coincide with the practice of quarterly plans for economic tasks."

Thrifty use of fuels and energy is now a problem of key significance because the availability of those resources in our country is determining and will even more sharply determine the limits of our production and socioeconomic development. That is why a rational use of the fuels that are scarcer and scarcer and dearer and dearer in the world markets is an imperative of the present time. All that calls for a new approach to the complicated problem of fuels and energy by all managers of economic organizations and by distributors and users of fuels and energy. All that calls for action by anyone, including people in households and shops, who can contribute to reduced consumption of fuels and energy.

"The government decisions impose greater duties on units of the economy, specialized services and the large numbers of those who will implement this year's tasks. Those are necessary duties. When imposing restrictions on the consumption of energy resources, the government had in mind in the first place the task to meet the needs of the urban and rural populations in coal, light and gas and to meet the needs of public facilities and various public institutions." We should also bear in mind that the limits create more favorable conditions for our coal exports, which play a crucial role in our balance of payments.

The present limits should not be considered as a final word because conservation results can be much greater in many economic units, provided waste and bad management are effectively combated. For example, construction, automobile transportation and agriculture, which are important consumers of liquid fuels, can do much in that regard. It is the duty of the entire state and economic administration and managements of industrial associations, plants and institutions to intensify consistent and effective control checks to find out whether the imposed restrictions are observed.

The problem of raw and other materials, and fuels and energy has two aspects. "The one is the extracting potential of the raw materials industry and the production potential of the energy industry. The state is doing and will do much to expand and strengthen those potentials as illustrated by the eighth congress guidelines and the 1980 plan. The other aspect--which makes it possible to achieve the necessary results much more rapidly and economically--is the thrifty use of what we actually have; that is, the thrifty consumption of the quotas planned for this year, of coal, gas, electric energy, oil products and other energy resources. That is precisely the aim of the new limits on the use of fuels and energy decreed by the government."

1980 FIRST QUARTER CASH, MARKET SITUATION ASSESSED

AU041818 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jan 80 pp 1,4 AU

[Text] PAP--On 2 January the Ministry of Finance, aided by representatives of the Planning Commission and other ministries concerned, examined and approved the plan for the population's cash incomes and expenditures in the first quarter of 1980.

In the last quarter of 1979 the rate of increase in the population's cash incomes was a little slower, but the rate of expenditures and goods showed an upward trend. Although the supply of goods to the market was more favorable than at the beginning of the year, some goods were in short supply vis-a-vis demand.

It is estimated that in the first quarter of 1980 the population's cash incomes and expenditures will accord with the targets stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan. However, it is necessary to launch consistent measures from the very beginning of the year to insure that the population's cash incomes are kept within the limits stipulated by the plan and that the plans for the production and supply of domestic market goods and services are fully implemented in strict accordance with the agreed structure of production.

It is also necessary to implement--from the very beginning of 1980--the measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of management by lowering production costs and by better using the existing production potential. That should result in an additional increase in production to meet the growing needs of the domestic market.

SCINTEIA REPORTS COUP D'ETAT IN AFGHANISTAN

AU051515 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Kabul 28 Dec (AGERPRES)--As international press agencies have reported, a coup d'etat has taken place in Afghanistan. Street fighting was reported in several parts of the capital, including around the Presidential Palace. Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and prime minister of Afghanistan, has been overthrown. Radio Kabul has announced that Babrak Karmal, former vice president and deputy prime minister during Nur Mohammad Taraki's administration and later ambassador to the CSSR, is the new secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and head of the government. During Amin's regime he was abroad.

In an appeal by the new authorities, broadcast by Radio Kabul, it is stressed that Amin's regime--characterized as an agent of imperialism--promoted a policy of terror, violence and tyranny, and that the new administration asks the people to be calm, observe order, discipline and be united. Military personnel are also asked to stay in their barracks and defend the country against foreign and domestic enemies.

As press agencies report, former President Hafizollah Amin is supposed to have been tried by a special military tribunal and executed.

According to a TASS report, on 28 December Radio Kabul broadcast a statement by the new Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which reads as follows: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--taking into consideration the continuous and extensive interference and provocations by Afghanistan's foreign enemies and with a view to defending the revolutionary achievements of April, territorial integrity and national independence and in order to maintain peace and security--sent an urgent appeal to the Soviet Union--on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation of December 1978--to urgently grant political, moral and economic assistance, including military assistance. The USSR Government has met the request made by the Afghan side.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 6 JANUARY

AU061834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/1/1980--Answering an invitation extended to him by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister for foreign affairs, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bucharest on January 6 to pay an official visit.

ANDREI HOLDS TALKS WITH SAN MARINO FOREIGN MINISTER

AU061900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had talks with Giordano Bruno Reffi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of San Marino, who is visiting our country. The two sides exchanged views on international questions of common interest, especially those related to cooperation, security and detente in Europe.

TITO LEAVES CLINIC; FURTHER INTENSIVE TREATMENT REQUIRED

LD051302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Following tests on the blood vessels in his legs, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left the clinical center in Ljubljana today. The condition which has been diagnosed requires further intensive treatment.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council: Prof Dr Bogdan Brecelj, Prof Dr Mioljub Kicic, Prof Dr Miro Kosak, Prof Dr Jovan Ristic, Prof Dr Djordje Popovic, Prof Dr Stanislav Mahkota, Prof Dr Predrag Lalevic and Prof Dr Ivo Obrez.

Meeting With Leaders

LD051516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left the clinical center in Ljubljana today. He left by car in the company of Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communist of Slovakia, for his residence in Brdo near Kranj. Here President Tito was welcomed and cordially greeted by Sergey Kraigher, Dusan Dragosavac, Stane Dolanc, Viktor Avbelj and Ivan Macek. President Tito had a lengthy conversation with them.

Doctors' Council Consultations

LD061722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--The Doctors' Council, composed of Drs Rogdan Brecelj, Mioljub Kicic, Miro Kosak, Jovan Ristic, Djordje Popovic, Stanislav Mahkota, Predrag Lalevic and Ivo Obrez, consulted with Prof Michael Debakey of the United States and Prof Marat Knyazev of the USSR at Brdo near Kranj today on the state of health and further treatment of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito.

After an examination and the consultations, President Tito entertained professors Debakey and Knyazev to lunch, as well as the members of the Doctors' Council and his personal physicians. The lunch was also attended by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS DETERIORATING BECAUSE OF AFGHANISTAN

LD041604 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The situation in Soviet-U.S. relations is becoming increasingly serious because of Afghanistan. Savo Bosanac, TANJUG correspondent, reports from Moscow on this:

For the first time it was clearly confirmed in Moscow today that because of the Soviet action in Afghanistan Soviet-U.S. relations are quickly deteriorating. Today's treatment in Moscow of President Carter's decision to propose that the Senate postpone the ratification of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms, the so-called SALT II, came today as a distinct sign of this deterioration. It is apprised here that this decision, as stated by TASS, constitutes a step which is not friendly toward the Soviet Union. It is charged here the U.S. Government has thus joined those circles which oppose detente.

The treaty took more than 6 years to prepare and was signed in Vienna in June last year by the heads of state, Brezhnev and Carter. Now it appears that the fruits of the Vienna meeting have begun to quickly perish. In Moscow, the United States is accused of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and this is allegedly why the Soviet military action ensued.

The departure of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow for consultations in Washington confirms that Soviet-U.S.relations have encountered a major crisis, and that the situation regarding Afghanistan is very serious.

AFGHANISTAN CRISIS BLAMED ON 'BIG POWERS RIVALRY'

AU052011 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] In connection with the developments in Afghanistan, world reaction to these developments, and on the eve of the UN Security Council's session, here is a talk by Bojan Dimitrijevic:

The Soviet military action in Afghanistan has provoked various, subtle negative reactions in the world, except for some countries of the Warsaw Pact which agreed with the Soviet action and its explanation. The negative reactions, however, must be divided into several groups. The reactions coming from the opposing bloc are vitally different from the reactions of the nonalined countries.

American reaction is sharpest among those in the opposing bloc, while Carter's speech last night points to what we have already stressed as representing the basis of calculations of this Soviet move. This move proceeds from the well-known rivalry of the big powers. Namely, the American difficulties in Iran allowed the Soviet side to eliminate its own difficulties in Afghanistan through military involvement. This method was then a welcome reason for the American side to improve its own positions in the so-called Islamic world by accusing the Soviet side of intervention.

In this connection, Carter also demonstrated flexibility by expressing readiness to give arms to Iran as soon as the problem of hostages is resolved. The fact that the other side expressed inflexibility is demonstrated by the Soviet side's interpretation that NATO has nothing to do in the area in which it does not exist, something that the NATO member countries interpreted--and something which these countries rejected for their own interests--as an invitation to establish a tacit division of the spheres of interests in Asia.

This witches' brew of rivalry of the big powers, taking into consideration the fact who is more and who less flexible, cannot resolve the problem. A lack of readiness of the big powers to coordinate their own interests with the rights of every nation to decide its own destiny, to establish relations of equality with the medium-sized and small countries, has once again been demonstrated. It cannot be accepted under any excuse that troops of one country enter another country to solve its problems. It has again been confirmed that the inter-bloc competition threatens peace. A balance of fear of the superpowers based on their own nuclear umbrellas does not ensure security even for the superpowers themselves if their rivalry is the basis of their calculations, instead of making cooperation on a equal footing the basis for the relations between the superpowers and the other countries of the world.

Besides, the rivalry between them which threatened peace accelerated the formation of the nonalined movement 19 years ago. The extent to which the nonalined policy has become attractive for the world is confirmed by the fact that, in the meantime, the blocs have not developed, but rather that the number of nonalined countries has increased four-fold, although all nonalined countries and each of them were exposed in various ways and at various occasions to pressures and to attractive offers by one bloc or the other.

For this reason it is understandable that, on this occasion too, a group of nonalined countries requested that the UN Security Council be convened and that a resolution requesting the withdrawal of foreign troops be adopted. Moreover, that came about because this is the first case of military intervention of a big power in a nonalined country. It is expected that beginning tonight all possible procedural objections will be used in the UN Security Council and that propaganda competition will be waged. This may make the problem more difficult, but it will not change the substance of the matter.

Just as on all previous occasions, regardless of who was involved, the nonalined countries will also now persist in their request for, basically, the withdrawal of foreign troops. This is the basic prerequisite of the Afghan people's rights, as well as of the rights of every other nation to decide its own destiny, and to enjoy equal rights with other countries, big and small. Equality is the condition of the Afghan people's freedom and of the freedom of every nation, even of those nations--as Lenin used to say--which threaten their freedom.

SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN CONTINUE TO BATTLE REBELS

LD052020 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Afghan Embassy in Delhi is besieged by journalists who are waiting for visas for Kabul. The first plane with foreign journalists is leaving tomorrow. This is reported by TANJUG correspondent Zoran Dagramadziev:

The Afghan Embassy in New Delhi has not had so much work for a long time as it had today. A large number of journalists from various countries are waiting for visas following yesterday's statement--coincidental or on purpose--by the Afghan diplomatic mission in Moscow that reporters will be allowed to visit Kabul. The first plane is leaving here tomorrow morning and its passengers will be exclusively journalists. [Words indistinct], however, that they will see and find out quite a lot. According to information from Pakistan, Soviet units have been almost completely withdrawn since yesterday from Kabul streets to nearby camps. In the capital, as is being asserted, the only troops left are those necessary for its defense. Part of the forces have been moved to provincial centers or are being used in operations against Muslim rebels. Reports are reaching Delhi about clashes between Soviet units and rebels and deserters' detachments of the Afghan Army near the border with Pakistan. Soviet paratroopers--it is also being asserted--have been sent to the northern province of Badakhshan near the border with the USSR where the rebels' activity is fairly strong, and troops have been sent to the area of Paktia, also a center of the rebellion. (?Units)are being moved to [word indistinct] on the border with Iran from where reports are also coming in about battles and about the massing of Soviet troops and arms. Following the operations in Kabul, the actions are evidently directed toward other parts of Afghanistan, in particular toward areas where the rebellion is the strongest.

CARTER CONDEMNS SOVIET UNION, ANNOUNCES U.S. RESPONSE

LD051250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

["Carter Again Condemns Soviet Union"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, January 5 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter last night accused the Soviet Union of having extremely seriously endangered world peace by its "military invasion" of Afghanistan. In addressing the American nation on all TV networks, Carter also announced the U.S. reply to the "Soviet military and political aggression" in Afghanistan and measures the U.S. Government will take in order to show its dissatisfaction and the condemnation of the Soviet action.

President Carter said that after the Soviet "invasion" of Afghanistan [words indistinct] government will no longer be able to maintain relations (?with the) Soviet Union on the former bases, nor will other nations which care for world peace and stability. Carter simultaneously announced a number of measures to be taken by his administration in order to "respond to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan." These include:

--Suspension of the further delivery to the Soviet Union of the remaining quantity from 25 million tons of wheat, i.e., 17 million tons which the Soviet Union has not yet imported from the United States;

--Possibility of the United States withdrawing from the coming Olympic Games in Moscow, "if the Soviet Union continues its aggressive action";

--Renewal of military aid to Pakistan and the granting of weapons to "other countries in the region" which may wish to receive it, including even Iran, when the question of American hostages has been settled;

--Suspension of the sale of modern technology and products which may be of strategic interest to the Soviet Union, especially technology for the exploitation of petroleum;

--Postponement of the opening of new Soviet and U.S. consulates in each other countries and substantial (?reduction) in the number of Soviet diplomatic personnel in the United States;

--Postponement of the majority of planned contacts in the cultural and economic fields.

REBEL LEADERS DISCUSS UNITED FRONT AGAINST KABUL GOVERNMENT

LD042014 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] As the Soviet agency TASS reports, Babrak Karmal, the new Afghan prime minister and president of the Revolutionary Council, held a press conference in Kabul today. At the conference he stated that the changes which have taken place in the country are the work of healthy forces in the Afghan party and the national armed forces. Karmal accused the United States of, as he said the propaganda row created by imperialist circles over the alleged interference by the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Kabul, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that a popular war is being waged in Afghanistan. It has been learned from Islamabad that the leaders of five rival Afghan rebel groups have been talking about the formation of a united front against the new government in Kabul.

TITO PRAISES PROGRESS, DETAILS FUTURE ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU301937 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD/AU

[New Year's address to nation by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic--recorded]

[Text] Another year of very intense activity both in internal and the external fields has passed. This year passed under the slogan of building self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-managing democracy and under the slogan of comprehensive development of all of our republics and provinces and the stability of our community as a whole.

At the same time, fruitful foreign political activity strengthened our country's international position and brought fresh significant signs of recognition.

The solidarity between our nations and nationalities was again put to a major test. In saying goodby to this year we cannot, unfortunately, also say goodby to the feelings of grief at the catastrophic earthquake and the floods which struck us. They were a blow whose consequences will be felt in our country for a long time. However, the people's solidarity throughout the country, which manifested itself so powerfully, testifies to the strength of our togetherness and the effectiveness of our socialist self-managing system, all of which confirms our strength and strengthens our belief in our future.

I should not like to speak on this occasion about our ideological and political orientations and attitudes concerning further development. They are well known and have been clearly formulated in our decisions and documents.

With reference to the further development of socioeconomic relations and the political system, it should be stressed that the process initiated with the adoption of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labour has been continued. The working class has accepted the delegate system as the best way of insuring its participation in the preparation, adoption and carrying out of social decisions. The assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities have now already entered their second term of office. In their work, delegations now increasingly rely on their electoral bases and working people exercise increasing influence on the work of self-managing organs.

However, it is vital to make further increased efforts toward the fullest affirmation of the delegate system because the rate of overcoming the old practice of representation is slow. In my view this is not, on the whole, due to any shortcomings with regard to the composition of the delegations.

This is so because workers always know how to make the right selection, how to elect those who will consistently express their own and society's interests. This is now more a question of insufficient knowledge of their rights and duties. Due to this workers do not yet play a full part in decision making, especially in matters of further building socioeconomic relations and the adoption and implementation of social development plans. This is also the case with education, science, health, culture, determination of the extent of the contributions for joint needs and so forth.

Decisions on questions of vital concern to the workers are often made in narrow administrative circles of work organizations, not infrequently in collusion with an equally narrow circle of officials in sociopolitical organizations, thus bypassing the delegate system. This also comes about because of the slow implementation of individual systemic solutions, which perpetuates the power of the state apparatus and the powerful influence of the executive organs. All this invigorates the remnants of bureaucratic relations and strengthens technobureaucratic tendencies.

Consequently, we are faced by serious tasks in the struggle for the most successful functioning of our system and for preserving it from the threat of distortions. In this connection I should like on this occasion again to stress the importance of introducing collective work and responsibility.

This is one of the essential characteristics of our self-managing democracy and also represents one of the basic prerequisites for the stability of our multinational community. The collective manner of work means unity of thought and action, which is of particular significance for the activity of the League of Communists.

In the previous period it has been increasingly proven that consultations and agreement seeking are not only the most democratic but also the only possible way of self-managing harmonization of relations in the federation, between the republics and provinces and in society in general. The delays over some accords are largely the consequence of bureaucratic and narrowminded behavior, because regrettably there is not a small number of people who do not want to or are not able to understand the problems and needs of others and thereby most frequently even the common interests without whose realization there can be no long-term progress for anyone.

Due to this the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations must be much more active. Politically, communists must act directly and be involved to the maximum in explaining the measures which we are adopting. There is no substitute for the direct, living word. It is especially dangerous when it is replaced by piles of written material, whose contents often cannot be understood and so peaople hardly read it at all. All this has become quite widespread.

In political work and in the carrying out of the tasks ahead a major role is played by the Socialist Alliance as the broadest political basis of social self-management. The full affirmation of the delegate system also depends to a great extent on the activity of the Socialist Alliance at the front of organized subjective socialist forces.

In the economic development of our country we have again achieved a series of very valuable results. Total economic activity was even more dynamic than planned. It is estimated that industrial production has risen by 8 percent and agricultural production by 5 percent. More than 82,000 new workers have become employed. Productivity of work has also increased, though not sufficiently. Building has been completed on numerous economic and noneconomic projects, including those of broader social significance, such as the Yugoslav pipeline, which has been put into operation recently. The conditions of life and work for our working people and citizens have improved.

The value of these achievements is all the greater as they have been achieved during a year marked by a serious international economic crisis and catastrophic natural calamities in our country.

However, our development has also been accompanied by difficulties in the form of steep inflation and exacerbation of problems in the field of the balance of payments deficit.

The causes of these difficulties lie partly in the already mentioned international circumstances but they are also the consequence of our internal failings and shortcomings. The policy of economic stabilization has not been taken seriously in some places. The necessary degree of organization and efficiency in the implementation of the new systemic solutions and the economic policy agreed upon has been lacking. There have not infrequently been cases of failure to consistently carry out the decisions and plans adopted, especially with regard to accords and agreements in the field of income distribution. A large part of the income continues to be alienated from workers in associated labor. Similar kinds of behavior are also encountered in the fields of consumption, prices and economic relations with foreign countries. There are also negative phenomena among the producers themselves. Even among them there are some who are louder in demanding their rights than in carrying out their obligations.

All these weaknesses, the ways to eliminate them and the aims of our development in the coming period were also discussed in detail in the recently adopted conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The economic stabilization policy and the development of socialist self-management relations should continue to be at the center of our interests. These conclusions are the basic guidelines for the behavior of all social factors in the coming year and farther into the future. With this aim in mind, it is essential for us to orient ourselves resolutely toward an increase in the volume and quality of production, toward changing its structure and toward strengthening the position of our economy in the international division of labor, above all by means of a more rapid increase in exports. Economic policy measures also play a large role in stimulating the economy's interest in exports and its venturing out farther in a more organized way, while at the same time orienting itself toward importing what is essential and economically justifiable. We must resolutely subdue all forms of consumption and insure their coordination with realized income. Without this there can be no economic stabilization, the burden of which must be borne at all social levels, not only by the working class. We must save. After all, many more developed and richer countries than ours are also being forced to do this today.

Similarly, we need to persist in our efforts to strengthen the material position of associated labor, for this is a condition of both economic stabilization and the continued successful development of self-management and the delegate system. This aim may be realized most efficiently by consistently applying systemic solutions and measures which have already been adopted and adopting some new ones. At the same time, this must be accompanied by growth in labor productivity, better use of capacities and more efficient use of social resources in general.

In order for these tasks to be realized, we need to continue to perfect the system of agreement-making and agreement-seeking in all areas of economic and social life, while at the same time respecting objective economic laws. In this respect, the republics and provinces have a special responsibility. It is especially important that the behavior of everyone be in accordance with what has been agreed. This is also the condition for the further strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities as the greatest achievement of our revolution and the basic guarantee of our successful development.

Next year we also have before us intensive activity in preparing the new medium-term plan for the 1981-1985 period. On this, I think that the decisive role of associated labor should be insured, and in connection with this, the active participation of science. All the basic elements which will insure the long-term economic stabilization of the country should be incorporated into this plan. In 1980 we must put an end to unfavorable trends in our economy and create the conditions for taking the resolute path of stabilization.

As may be seen, we have much work before us. The greatest responsibility for carrying it out successfully and in good time lies with communists, but also with all our working people. However, responsibility must be completely specific. Everyone cannot be responsible for everything. We must insure that it is always known who is responsible for what. In order to achieve this, we need to have a specific, clear plan of action in which everyone can find his place and tasks, from the top organs of the federation to the municipalities and every work organization.

In this connection, I wish to stress in particular the need to continue to strengthen the system of self-management which just about now is marking its 30th anniversary and strong affirmation not only in our country, but also in the broader international sphere.

In brief, we need the broadest mobilization of our working people in order to achieve all these aims in the coming period. I believe that the new congress of self-managers should also make a great contribution to this.

In the year which is just ending, our country has been exceptionally active in the international sphere. A large number of summit meetings have been held, some of them here, in Yugoslavia, others in the friendly countries which we visited, as well as many held during the Havana summit. We also had an intensive exchange of views with a series of statesmen through messages.

In all these events, the friendship which links us with those countries came to the fore, as did the desire to promote cooperation and the readiness to make joint efforts to strengthen peace, security and general progress in the world. By continuing friendly relations and cooperation, in the spirit of the policy of nonalinement, with all countries, large and small, geographically near and far, we shall also continue to strengthen our independent position and our country's future role in very complex international relations.

Last year there was no improvement in the world situation, which continues to be characterized by the lack of real progress in detente, particularly in the sphere of disarmament, and the lack of resolution of many crises and problems which have arisen.

This makes the successful completion of the sixth summit of nonalined countries in Havana even more significant. At the summit the original principles and aims of nonalinement were strengthened and further developed. On this basis the capability of the nonalined movement was also strengthened as an irreplacable and generally accepted factor in the world which opens up real prospects for peace, cooperation and prosperity for all countries. This is of far-reaching significance, for the policy and movement of nonalinement increasingly resolutely opposes bloc competition and divisions, the dangerous consequences of which affect the whole world.

I wish to stress in particular that a constructive and concrete approach to the resolution of the developing countries' very serious problems and to the construction of the new international economic order is of enormous significance for the future of both the developing and the developed countries. Next year there will be a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to this question, as well as to the next decade of development. It is time that the developed countries realized that in today's interdependent world their further prosperity also depends to a great extent on the realization of new, democratic relations in economic cooperation.

The Madrid meeting will also be held in 1980, a meeting we expect to stimulate not only the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean, but also detente as a whole. I consider that in this framework progress in strengthening measures of trust and the stopping of the dangerous arms race should make an essential contribution to the deepening of these positive processes. We welcome and will continue to welcome every initiative which really leads to this. This would also be a real contribution to a more favorable atmosphere for the resolution of acute crises in various parts of the world.

On this occasion, too, I should like to point out that in the last year friendly relations and cooperation with nearly all our neighbors have strengthened as a result of efforts on all sides. We shall continue with such a policy of good-neighborliness and the strengthening of mutual respect and trust in future.

Although the world is entering the new year with many problems, some of which represent a direct danger to peace, I hope that the coming year will open up more favorable prospects for building up better political and economic international relations, for this is the only way leading to the real strengthening of the independence and prosperity of all countries, general progress and a happier future for mankind.

A better world can only be built through joint constructive efforts. This assumes close cooperation between all countries, nonalined and others and places enormous responsibilities before all statesmen.

Finally I should like to say that the year which we are entering will not be easy. It will demand serious self-denials. I therefore ask all the working people, and especially leaders at all levels, to do the duty required of them. Let this really be a year of great activity and economy, a year of the greatest discipline and responsibility. If we achieve this--and we must--and if we make rational use of our the potential of country--our country which is rich in both natural resources and expert cadres--then we will also overcome these current difficulties.

I send most cordial new year greetings to our working people, young people and pioneers, members of the Yugoslav People's Army and of the security service and to all citizens of our country.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GIEREK

LD052000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, has sent the following telegram to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

"It is a great pleasure for me to send you cordial greetings and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and new successes in your responsible work for the good of the friendly Polish people and for further comprehensive progress in the socialist construction of your country on the occasion of your birthday.

"I am taking this opportunity to express my deep conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Poland, and between the LCY and the PZPR, will continue to develop successfully in the future in the interests of our peoples, peace, understanding and socialism in the world."

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD052337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--A session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held in Sarajevo today with Nikola Stojanovic in the chair.

Following a summation of the results of the public debate on the draft of the ideopolitical basis of the socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the 1981-85 period, the Presidium reviewed the proposed amendments to the draft of this document. The amendments are chiefly directed toward achieving an even more precise determination of individual orientations and a stronger emphasis on questions that will have a fundamental influence on the socioeconomic development in the next period, particularly on the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. The amendments also refer to the place and role of organizations of associated labor and local communities in planning and touch on the acquisition and distribution of income, directing investments, economic relations with other countries, political and economic trends in the world, the development of underdeveloped areas, and promoting agricultural production and employment.

On this occasion the presidium particularly noted that, in preparing for the forthcoming session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina as well as for the entire scope of ideopolitical activity, the point of departure should now be the assessments and attitudes presented by Comrade Tito in his New Year message.

The Presidium decided that the Seventh Session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is to discuss and determine the ideopolitical basis of the socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the coming medium-term period, will be held in Sarajevo on 21 January.

CEMERSKI VIEWS MACEDONIAN COMMUNISTS' 1979 ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

AU041812 [Editorial Report AU] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian in its New Year holiday issue for 31 December/1-2 January carries on pages 3 and 4 a 3,800-word text of the interview granted by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, to NOVA MAKEDONIJA on the occasion of the New Year. Pointing out that the further concrete development and consistent implementation of the political system of socialist self-management occupied a very important place in the total activity of the League of Communists in 1979, Cemerski says that in this respect President Tito's initiative for the advancement of collective work and responsibility and the introduction of a 1-year mandate provided a very strong boost to the creative involvement of the working people at all levels of their self-managing and political organization.

Referring to Yugoslavia's foreign political activities and achievements in 1979, Cemerski says: "Our republic, too, has made its active and direct contribution within the framework of the common foreign policy. Through an active international cooperation the economic, social, cultural and total national values of the Macedonian people and the nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia have further asserted themselves. Our foreign policy has enjoyed the broadest and complete support of our working people. This support reflects their will to further continue to assert our independent, peace-loving and nonalined foreign policy."

Explaining some negative phenomena in the League of Communists, such as "insufficient involvement in solving some vital problems, the phenomena of verbalism and opportunism, the tendency toward declarations instead of actions, and passiveness or a tendency to operate from the position of authority," Cemerski says that among the reasons for these phenomena are the complex and contradictory nature of relations within the self-managing and social practice which requires a higher level of knowledge and of ideological-political training; insufficient orientation toward using the methods of open ideological-political struggle and ideological differentiation with regard to concrete questions; and the tendency of the individual members of the League of Communists to act from technocratic and bureaucratic positions and form techno-bureaucratic alliances. A critical recognition and elimination of these and other similar reasons is a prerequisite for the fulfillment and strengthening of the leading role of the League of Communists within the society also in the future, Cemerski stresses.

Asked about the main targets of the development policy in the coming new medium-term plan period, Cemerski says that the "economic stabilization must be the basic task of development policy in the coming 5-year period."